Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1865. NUMBER 259.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROIINA.

Latest from Sherman's March—His Arrival Before Raleigh.

EXCITING AND DOUBTFUL RUMORS BY REBEL SOURCES.

Reported Battle on the 12th Before Raleigh—Sharp but Inconsiderable Fighting Probable.

FROM ST. LOUIS—MILITARY AND GENERAL STATE NEWS.

Our Madison Dispatch—The Wisconsin Legislature.

FROM CINCINNATI—YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS IN THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

The President Leaves Washington for his Health.

LATER FROM EUROPE—INTERESTING FOREIGN SUMMARY.

From New York—Our Special Midnight Dispatch—News Summary.

GOLD CLOSED—150 3-4.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Sherman—Millions of Property Captured—Torpedoes at Kinston—Rebel Deserters in West North Carolina—Expected Evacuation of Raleigh.

NEW YORK, Monday, March 20.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says the War Department is reported to have received a dispatch from Fortress Monroe that Sherman had arrived before the defences of Raleigh on Saturday, the 18th. Having planted his guns in a position commanding the city, he sent in a summons to Gen. Johnston to surrender. The result is not given. The statement that Sheridan is on a fresh raid is not true.

It is rumored on the street that Sherman fought a battle with Johnston near Raleigh, and defeated him.

Gold fell to 151 in consequence.

BY REBEL SOURCES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 23.—The Richmond *Examiner* of Tuesday contains the following:

Yesterday was received the following dispatch announcing a brilliant victory in the vicinity of Raleigh. "Cheering intelligence from North Carolina." "Sherman routed;" our troops behaved admirably.

"HEADQ'RS. ARMIES CONFEDERATE STATES, March 20, 1865.

"To Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, Secretary of War: Gen. J. E. Johnston reports that about 5 p. m. on the 19th, he attacked the enemy near Bentonville, routed him, and captured three guns. A mile to the rear he rallied on fresh troops, but was forced back slowly, until 6 p. m., when receiving more troops, he apparently assumed the offensive, which was resisted without difficulty, until dark. This morning he is intrenched. Our loss is small. The troops behaved admirably well. Dense thickets prevented active operations.

"On the 11th, Stanton had announced that Sherman was doing finely. His army was at Fayetteville, quietly resting, preparatory to another advance northward. It seems he did advance, but not far. This successful attack by Gen. Johnston gives earnest hope that the redoubtable Sherman has at length met his match."

FORTRESS MONROE, March 22.—The steamer Parthenia arrived here, to-day, from Newbern, with mails and dispatches. Gen. Schofield's army had moved from Kinston, N. C., with a view, it was thought, of joining Terry and Sherman near Goldsboro, where, according to the latest advices, the rebels were assembled in strong force, under Bragg and Johnston, with the intention of giving battle and making a desperate resistance before surrendering the town. Affairs in and around Kinston were comparatively quiet.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, March 22.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: "An officer from Fayetteville reports that the column which the Raleigh papers mention as moving towards Hillsboro is Sherman's left wing, moving toward the North Carolina Railroad, to destroy the bridge over the Neuse, between Raleigh and Goldsboro. Thousands of refugees are on the way to Wilmington. The wharves of all the landings between Fayetteville and Wilmington are filled with rosin, turpentine, cotton, etc. The value of property captured amounts to millions."

The *Herald's* Kinston correspondent says:

"The ram Neuse, destroyed by the rebels, had a crew, exclusive of officers, of ninety men, who surrendered. On the ram were twenty-one hermetically sealed cans of powder, two hundred pounds each, and two 60-pounders, rifled guns. The rebels before leaving Kinston, placed torpedoes all about the place, some of which have done execution on our troops."

The *Herald's* 2d corps correspondent of the 20th says:

"It is reported that there is an army of rebel deserters in Western North Carolina under command of one Kirk. They are all armed and organized for protection against the rebel conscripting officers, and to inflict such injury upon the rebel cause as will best contribute to the speedy termination of the war [illegible]."

The New York *Tribune's* Washington special says:

"It is believed by military men here that the rebels will evacuate Raleigh and make their stand at Danville, if they fight at all south of Richmond."

The steamer Varuna, from Beaufort, S. C., the 20th, has arrived here. She brings important intelligence.

The news of the capture of Goldsboro was received in the city. Soon afterward dispatches were received from Gen. Sherman, who, it was reported, had called for reinforcements for his army during their further march northward. Immense numbers of troops were promptly sent in response from Beaufort, by rail and other roads, to Goldsboro, preparatory to meeting the main army of Johnston. It was believed that a battle was imminent, and hence Gen. Sherman's army was strengthened to an overwhelming force, the extent of which may lead to a general retreat or surrender of the enemy. Reinforcements and supplies had also been sent from Newbern to join Sherman's army.

Refugees at Beaufort and Morehead City declare that the rebel troops are demoralized, and that their supplies are beginning to fail. It was also reported that a part of Lee's army had gone to reinforce Johnston, and that his main force was about five miles north of Raleigh.

FROM MADISON.

Wisconsin General State Matters—The Legislature.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Thursday, March 23.

The damage to the railroads west and south of here has been repaired, and trains are making regular trips.

Judge H. Briggs, one of the substitute brokers recently arrested, has brought suit against Major Brown for $5,000 damages for alleged false imprisonment.

Ald. Merrill, of this city, has accepted the challenge of A. Taylor to play a game of billiards, 1,500 points up, for $250 a side, to come off here on the 25th of April.

In the Senate to-day, after some warm discussion had taken place between Senators Bowman and Stevens, relative to the effect it would have on the lumbering interests, the bill authorizing the construction of a dam three feet high across the Wisconsin river, at Kilbourn City, was passed. It was received from the Assembly yesterday, and was returned to that body by a two-thirds vote. The Committee on Judiciary reported against the amendment of the Constitution abolishing Grand Juries.

Most of the session was taken up in the consideration of the Agricultural College bill, which was ably advocated by Senators W. H. Lawler, Harris and Van Wick. The Senate refused to indefinitely postpone by one majority. The vote on ordering it to a third reading was 10 to 15. The Lieutenant Governor gave the casting vote [illegible].

This bill proposes, 1st—That 240,000 acres of land granted by Congress be offered for sale by the 1st of August next by School Land Commissioners who are to have control of the same [illegible].

College under the direction of the Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor, approved by the Senate first, and afterwards by the Governor from nominations made by the Agricultural and Industrial Institution. 3rd—Appropriates $3,000 for defraying the expenses of soliciting subscriptions, selecting location, &c., and if $20,000 is actually subscribed and paid by the friends of such an institution, then $1,000 yearly for three years to aid in the support of the institution. Some bills were passed appropriating to the State Reform School $13,500; to Institute for the education of the deaf and dumb, $18,000; to Institute for the blind, $26,000; to Charles H. Larkin, $2,000 for expenses in defending himself against charges for malfeasance in office.

In the Assembly petitions were presented for biennial sessions and for the passage of the Insurance bill. A resolution to hold afternoon sessions of the Assembly for the remainder of the session was adopted. The bill amending the charter of the Wisconsin Telegraph Company was postponed until Tuesday. Several local bills were passed, and the remainder of the forenoon session and the afternoon session was spent in discussing the bill requiring insurance companies to deposit Wisconsin bonds. Most of the Democrats opposed it, the Union men favoring it. It was finally ordered to a third reading by a vote of 47 to 29.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The State Convention—Guerilla Operations—Interesting Judicial Decision.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 23.

The State Convention has signified its willingness to adopt an ordinance to submit the new constitution to the people for ratification, by instructing a committee to report an ordinance to that effect. This will silence all clamor against the convention.

On Saturday last a company of fourteen guerillas rode into Warsaw, Benton county, and entered the Clerk's Office, threw the papers and records on the floor, and cut out of the record books the leaves containing the records under the late provisional government and destroyed them. They robbed Col. Tillotson, the clerk, of $800 in money, and shot a man named Perkins just outside the town.

In the Circuit Court of Marion county, sitting at Palmyra last week, a case entitled the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company vs. the County of Marion, for sixty dollars, the amount of one interest warrant from a bond issued by the county in payment of its subscription to the stock of the Railroad Company, was decided in favor of the plaintiff, after a full and careful investigation. This is a case especially made up to test the liability of the county for its issue of the $100,000 in bonds in payment of a subscription for 1,000 shares of stock in the Railroad Company.

FROM REBELDOM.

Last Hours of the Struggle—Rumors Concerning Richmond—Address by the Rebel Congress.

REPORTS CONCERNING THE EXPECTED EVACUATION OF RICHMOND.

NEW YORK, Thursday, March 22.—A 9th corps correspondent, of the 20th, says: "Heavy rumbling, as of trains crossing pontoon bridges, is heard every night from within the enemy's lines, showing that they are actively engaged in some movement."

One of the New York *Tribune's* correspondents avers, upon what he deems to be best authority, that Richmond is now being evacuated as fast as possible, and that in a few days it will be occupied by Union troops without a battle.

The *World's* special says: "Grant, some time since, told Hon. S. S. Cox that he believed Lee desired to evacuate Richmond, but did not think it could be done. It is very doubtful whether Lee could so much as begin a movement without Grant's knowledge, and, once known, our armies would immediately move."

ADDRESS BY THE REBEL CONGRESS.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The rebel Congress, before taking its recent hasty leave of Richmond, and after refusing to adopt any of the measures urged by Davis, as requested, to save the rebel cause, issued an address to the Southern people. It begins by saying they cannot have peace except by the sacrifice of their independence and property; that subjugation and extermination are the only terms they can get. It refers to what it regards as the evils of reunion, and makes an appeal to Southern manhood. It gives a colored view of the resources of the South, and calls upon the people to drive into the ranks again absentees and skulkers. It congratulates the country upon the appointment of Lee as General-in-Chief, and apologizes for the heavy burden of taxation they have been obliged to impose. They believe the people of the United States have become tired of the war, and say they can at any time have peace by abandoning their present attempt at subjugation. They recite again their grievances under the old Government, and call upon the people to emulate the example of the Russians when Napoleon invaded their territory. They wind up with a stirring appeal, saying success is within their reach; that the battle is not to the strong, and that thousands of their martyred heroes hover over and beckon them on.

REBEL SENATORS VS. JEFF. DAVIS.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Richmond papers of the 20th contain a long reply, made by a select committee, to the accusations of Jeff. Davis, in which his senators charge that it was he who was guilty of tardiness, indifference and want of decision. They say that with very few exceptions, every law that he suggested was speedily enacted, and all that he asked was speedily granted; that on matters which he charges them with neglecting, he failed to give them the information required, and which was necessary to enable them to act intelligently.

Mr. Hunter publishes a card to let people know that he is still opposed to a reconstruction of the Union.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Australian—General Foreign News Summary—The Foreign Markets.

NEW YORK, Thursday, March 23.—The Australian, which left Liverpool on the morning of the 11th, and Queenstown on the 12th, arrived here at 9:30 this evening. The *Etna* reached Queenstown about noon of the 10th. The news by the *Etna* of the fall of Wilmington was not unexpected, and the effect, therefore, was not so great as it otherwise would have been. Federal securities improved, but the Confederate loan was only a shade easier, having declined in anticipation. At Liverpool and Manchester there was an increased flatness in the cotton trade.

[illegible]

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil inquired if demand had been made by America for compensation for the doings of the Alabama and other cruisers. Layard said no demand of the kind, within the past six months, had been made. Bright asked whether the Government had not received and presented numerous claims from Englishmen. Layard responded in the affirmative. Lord Palmerston, in reply to inquiries, said the Government had no intention to repeal the Aberdeen Act relating to Brazil. Efforts were still progressing through Portugal to re-establish friendly relations with Brazil.

Duke DeMorny died on the 10th.

In the French Senate during the debate on the address, Marshal De Boisey, among other offensive remarks, strongly expressed the wish that the Federals and Confederates might fight on to the complete ruin of both, rather than that the French army in Mexico should be made prisoners by the conclusion of peace. [Loud disapprobation.]

The Bank of France gained 23,000,000 francs in cash during the week. Bourse dull.

At an audience between the Pope and the French Minister, the Pope ignored the convention of September and declined the invitation to form an army.

COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MARKETS.—Consols closed at 88½@89 for money, and 88½@89 for account. The current discount rate was 4½ per cent. There were rumors of gold withdrawals for export to New York. The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decline in the bullion of £40,700.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Baring Bros. & Co.'s circular says 5-20 bonds are in some demand at 54 @55. Erie has also advanced 1 to 35@35½, and Illinois Central to 55@55½. In other stocks there is nothing doing.

LIVERPOOL, March 11.—Cotton very irregular, and more disposition manifested by the trade and speculators to buy, at some decline. The week closed heavily on Thursday, at prices considerably below former quotations. American in limited demand, and has fallen fully 2d. Sales of the week, 40,500 bales, including 4,730 on speculation, and 5,130 on export. Middling Orleans quoted at 18d, uplands at 16d, and fair uplands at 17½d. Sales yesterday (Friday) of about 6,000 bales, the market closing quietly and rather easier, but firm for American.

Trade at Manchester exhibited a daily drooping tendency, and although a fair business has been induced by the fall, prices at the close were still in favor of buyers.

Richardson, Spence & Co., and Wakefield, Nash & Co. report flour slow at late rates. Extra State, 22s 6d@23s. Wheat in more demand, without any advance in prices; Red Western, 9s 6d@9s 9d per cental. Corn steady, at 30s 6d@31s for yellow per quarter.

Bigland, Athya & Co., and Gordon, Bruce & Co. and others report Beef steady at about late rates; Pork is 5s lower; Bacon in fair demand at full prices; Lard in limited demand, but steady, at 59 @60s for old, and 60@61s for new.

The Brokers' Circular reports Sugar steady; Coffee unchanged; Coffee inactive, but steady; Rice quiet and unaltered; Petroleum—moderate demand for refined, at 2s grade offering.

LONDON.—Baring Bros. & Co. report Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged; Sugar steady; Coffee without change. Teas rather lower; Petroleum refined, 1s 11d; Sperm Oil unchanged, at about [illegible].

LATEST.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, March 11—Evening.—The *Times* editorially thinks that if the Confederate Government remains firm, and there is no renewal of the conference, the Washington Government will endeavor to draw back the States by negotiation with each one separately, and that Mr. Lincoln may be more conciliatory than the Richmond Cabinet.

QUEENSTOWN, March 12.—Paris Bourse steady. Rentes closed at 67f 40c.

European news unimportant.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 26.—The Shenandoah has arrived. She burnt eleven ships since leaving the Cape. Affairs in New Zealand are in a peaceable state.

LIVERPOOL, March 11—Eve.—Cotton dull at unchanged. Sales of 6,000 bales. Breadstuffs, no sales reported. Provision market quiet and steady. Produce market quiet and steady.

Consols—Money 88⅞@89. American stocks tending upward. Ill. C. 54½; Erie, 35@36; 5-20's, 54@55.

The Government Securities.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 23.—Jay Cooke reports the sales of 7-30s to-day at $3,594,700, including one of $214,100 from Cincinnati, and one of $100,000 from Philadelphia. There were 3,149 individual subscriptions of $50 and $100.

Railroad Disaster.

NEW YORK, Thursday, March 23.—The *Post* reports a disaster on the New York Central Railroad to-day, eight miles west of Utica, by which two cars were thrown into water from three to five feet deep, two passengers killed and forty wounded.

Movements of the President.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 23.—It is understood that the President, accompanied by his family, left Washington for a short excursion [illegible].

POSTSCRIPT.

FROM NEW YORK.

Our Official Midnight Dispatch—The War in North Carolina and Virginia—General News Summary.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Thursday, March 23.

The *Times'* Washington special says a steamer from Beaufort the 20th, arrived at Fort Monroe the 21st, bringing intelligence that Sherman's right wing occupied Goldsboro on the 19th. Information came from Schofield's advance, which was moving on Goldsboro from Kinston, and is well authenticated. Sherman left Fayetteville on the 14th. Sherman's left wing moved from Fayetteville in the direction of Mitchell's Station, where the railroad to Raleigh crosses Neuse river by long and expensive bridges. This point is about twenty-five miles east of Goldsboro. Schofield having no enemy in his front, would at once form a junction with Sherman.

The *Herald's* Newbern correspondent of the 19th says:

"Navigation up the river has been reopened, and five vessels cleared yesterday for Kinston. Supplies for the army are being gathered by this new channel. It is great assistance to the limited transportation by rail."

The *Commercial's* Army of the Potomac special of the 20th says:

"The soldiers keep packed up ready to move at a moment's notice. The rebels also have their knapsacks all prepared for a tramp. Gen. Grant is looking for the falling back of Lee. Our works are so near each other that it is impossible for the enemy to abandon theirs without the movement being discovered immediately."

The *Tribune's* Wilmington letter describes the operations of Kilpatrick's cavalry during the recent campaign. The principle encounters with Wheeler were on the 5th and 9th of February during the march through South Carolina. There was much devastation, but on entering North Carolina a different policy was pursued. In Wade Hampton's attack, our camp was surprised in the morning. The fighting was of the most desperate character. Our camp was taken and retaken six times, and at last we drove off the enemy. They made several charges upon our artillery, but were unable to take it. The rebels lost 75 dead and over 100 wounded on the field, with 150 wounded in Fayetteville. Our total loss was 245. Among the rebel killed was Gen. Hames and Col. Aiken, commanding the brigade. Five rebel Colonels were wounded, among them the notorious Col. Hames, in command of the Texas Brigade; also, 15 Lieut. Colonels and Majors. The surgeon of the Jeff. Davis Legion said he had every ambulance and wagon full of commissioned officers.

From Rebeldom.

In the report of the rebel Senate on Jeff. Davis' recent message, they say that the President in no official communication to Congress recommended the passage of a law putting slaves into the army as soldiers, and the message under consideration is the first official information that such a law would meet his approval. At what period of the session the President or Secretary of War considered the improbable contingency had arisen which required a resort to slaves as an element of resistance, does not appear by any official document within the knowledge of your correspondent. All the measures recommended by the President have been adopted, except the suspension of the habeas corpus. Some measures not suggested by him, such as the creation of the office of General-in-Chief, were originated and passed by Congress. It is true Congress failed to enact a general militia law. Conscription laws have placed in military service all the men between seventeen and fifty. The whole militia is absorbed by conscription acts; there is none left on which the militia law can operate. The impressment and tax laws are discussed. The Committee say they would have preferred silence, but reply was necessary.

The Richmond *Whig*, in commenting on the quarrel between Jeff. Davis and the rebel Congress, says: "The old adage, that 'those who live in glass houses should not throw stones,' is eminently illustrated in the special message of the President and the response of the Senate. It was a hazardous issue for the Executive to make. Whether ill-timed, ill-advised, or what is worse, ill-tempered, the people will decide."

Some of the inhabitants have admitted that Bragg was badly beaten on Friday, the 10th inst., and they generally think that the sudden evacuation of the town was caused by orders received by Bragg from his superiors.

From Washington.

On inquiry at the Navy Department it is ascertained that there is no truth in the published report that Admiral Dahlgren had asked to be relieved from the command of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

The President has recently received the commissions of a large number of Postmasters, including that at Pittsburgh.

Clark Mills is now engaged in a work of art embracing the heads, statues, of the President and members of the Cabinet, illustrative of the President's emancipation proclamation.

The Secretary of State publishes for the information and guidance of officers of customs, the order dated Washington, March 8th, rescinding so much of one issued in December last as required passports from persons entering this country from Canada, and so much of the circular of the Treasury Department dated December 21, 1864, as relates to the same subject is rescinded, in order that the action of the two departments may harmonize. The circular of the Treasury Department concludes as follows: According also to the suggestions of the Secretary of State on the 13th inst., collectors of customs, on the arrival from any foreign country, except passengers other than immigrants destitute of passports, will refuse them permission to land either leaving or taking their baggage until they shall give notice to the military authority of the United States within the district, who will dispose of passengers and their baggage under instructions from the War Department.

There was continuous high wind during several hours this afternoon, which did much damage. The gale struck the shipping on the river [illegible].

From Mobile.

The latest intelligence from Mobile is by a dispatch in the Richmond *Examiner* of Tuesday, dated the 16th, which says: "There is no change to report in the immediate front. Great activity exists among the fleet in the lower part of the bay. All is quiet with the hostile fleet and army."

The *Republican* says: "President Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln, Master Thomas Lincoln, and a few invited guests, left this afternoon in the Government steam yacht City Queen, for an excursion down the river and through the Chesapeake. They will visit Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, and go by the James River to City Point."

From New York.

NEW YORK, Thursday, March 23.—The Paid Fire Department bill has passed the State Senate. Passed to third reading in the Assembly by four majority.

NEW YORK, Thursday, March 23.—There is less excitement in gold. Operators appear indisposed to make any large ventures for either a rise or fall. The military probabilities are against Bull operations, and the recent decline has been so severe as to discourage combinations for a further fall. The price has fluctuated at 157 and 155.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says Richmond papers just received contain nothing confirmatory of the reported check to Sherman. There is a scarcely concealed hopelessness in the tone of the Richmond press that augurs well for Sherman's fate. The best informed military authorities here regard Sherman's position as eminently hopeful. He is approaching a point where the rebels must fight, if they intend to hold Richmond, or prevent the easy completion of Grant's plans. The Navy Department has details of the expedition up Mattox Creek, Va., by which a quantity of tobacco, guns and ammunition were captured, and three rebel schooners destroyed. The work was done with boats, whose crews were all colored men, but two, and they had a sharp fight with the rebels, who outnumbered them two to one.

The *Commercial's* money article says the panic in the stock market continues. The market is overborne by sellers, and the prices are still falling heavily. The decline in Government securities brought orders from other cities, and they rallied sharply, showing an advance of 1½@2 on the six per cent coupons, and 1½c on the five per cents. After the board the demand slackened and prices were lower. The principal railroad stocks showed a heavy decline.

GOLD.—The price declined this afternoon to 151¾.

NEW YORK, Thursday, March 23.—Cotton declined 5@6c to-day; flour 50c; pork 50c@$1.00 ⅌ bbl; butter 2@3c ⅌ lb; whisky 5@8c ⅌ gallon; petroleum 1@2c, and most other articles in proportion. Corn and oats were without material change.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 23.—The Maryland House of Delegates to-day passed a bill appropriating $50,000, to be advanced to the Navy Department to enable it to prepare for the return of the Naval School to the Academy building at Annapolis—the appropriation made by Congress for the purpose having been lost by the failure of the miscellaneous appropriation bill.

New Rebel Pirate.

The *Herald* describes the new rebel pirate steamer named the Confederate States. The *Herald* says the authorities at Nassau have refused her the right of asylum, and she will therefore be unable to coal and continue her cruise.

Exchange of Prisoners.

The *Times'* Washington special says an order is about to be issued, declaring exchanged all prisoners of war delivered up to the 20th of March, except those delivered at Wilmington.

For Additional Telegraph News see Fourth Page.

N. W. SANITARY FAIR.

Boston Organizing to Aid in the Work.

Our Boston brethren and sisters are moving. They will lend a generous and willing hand in the work of the Fair. The necessities of our brave boys in the field, and their wants at home are enlisting actively the sympathies of patriotic men and women everywhere. We clip the following from a Boston paper:

"A meeting was held in Chickering's Hall, No. 246 Washington street, yesterday afternoon, to hear an address from Mrs. D. P. Livermore, of Chicago, in relation to the past and present efforts of the people of the Western States, in behalf of our soldiers in the field and in hospitals. The hall was completely filled. Mrs. Livermore was conducted to the platform and [illegible]. After a few words of apology which [illegible] the noble cause of our heroic soldiers [illegible] the justification—Mrs. Livermore stated that from the beginning of the war the West had been identified with the Northwestern Sanitary Commission, a branch of the U. S. Commission. She then proceeded to speak of the immense interest which the West had taken in the war from the outset, showing that of its young men who are not in the army, many are engaged in the national [illegible]. Over one hundred instances of [illegible] the speaker said had occurred [illegible] of the West, she said, it was the present [illegible] soldiers at the [illegible]

soldiers, which needed enlarging, and having concluded to hold a great Fair in Chicago to obtain funds for this purpose, they had decided to combine with this object the interests of the Central Branch of the Sanitary Commission, to which the bulk of the proceeds of the Fair would be devoted. The initiatory meeting in Chicago, last fall, was an enthusiastic and successful inauguration of the enterprise, from which, it was hoped and expected, half a million dollars would be derived. Mrs. Livermore proceeded to state, at considerable length, the plans for the Fair, in which it is designed to specially interest all the nationalities, departments of labor, literary institutions and religious sects, so that the whole Northwest shall be covered with a vast net, and no man, woman or child be able to take a step without being drawn into its meshes in support of the Fair. In this work the co-operation of the East was needed, and the speaker made an eloquent appeal for contributions from the residents of New England, for beautifying and enriching the fair. In this connection she paid a merited tribute to the noble fortitude of the women of the West, who were constantly subjecting themselves to privation that they might aid their brethren in the army, and in many instances were managing the farm work at home while their relatives were fighting the country's battles. Mrs. Livermore's address was an earnest and pathetic appeal; and at its close, on motion of Hon. Josiah Quincy, the thanks of the audience were unanimously voted her. The following committee were then chosen to take measures for organizing a Boston department for the Fair: Mrs. Samuel Parsman, Mrs. George Ticknor, Mrs. Henry Grew, Mrs. Charles G. Loring, Mrs. S. G. Ward, Mrs. J. T. Fields, Mrs. G. Howland Shaw, Miss Ira Loring, Hon. Josiah Quincy, Hon. Thomas Russell, J. M. Barnard, F. W. Andrews, James L. Little, Edward Jackson.

OIL IN WISCONSIN.—The excitement about petroleum is so great that the whole community may be said, without distraction of terms, to be in a turn-oil. The people in Edgerton, Wisconsin, have found it in a cellar. It is also spoken of as having been discovered in Stoughton, in the same vicinity.

New Advertisements.

BOARD OF TRADE.

There will be a Meeting of the MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, 24th inst., at 7½ o'clock, when the report of a Committee appointed to revise the RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING LIGHTERAGE, TOWAGE, DOCKAGE, LADING AND UNLADING, &c., As now in use at this Port, By order of the Board. JNO. F. BEATY, Sec'y.

MASONIC.—There will be a Regular Convocation of Washington Chapter No. 43, R. A. M., this (FRIDAY) evening at 7½ o'clock. Work on the R. A. Degree. WM. PA DELFORD, Jr., Secretary.

WASHINGTON SKATING PARK.—Persons holding claims against the Washington Skating Association Are requested to present the same for payment at 231 Lake street previous to April 1st. M. D. BUCHANAN, Treas.

$1,000 REWARD! LOST.

Five Thousand Dollars, on Dearborn street, between the Journal Office and Wabash street, yesterday (Thursday) afternoon, about 4 o'clock. The money was for one of the Wards for recruiting purposes, and the cash of one it I am a ruined man. If the finder will leave it with L. P. Hilliard, County Clerk, Court House, he will receive One Thousand Dollars and no questions asked. I appeal to the finder to return the money and save me. MICHAEL BOONE.

ARTESIAN WELL. GREAT NATURAL CURIOSITY.

Water flowing from a depth of over 700 feet, and driving a twenty foot over-shot wheel, with drills and machinery, all now in operation. Admission 20 cts. Sundays, 15 cts.

157 EVERITT'S, No. 157 LAKE STREET. 157

The old stand where Cartes de Visite equal to the average of any made in the West are to be had at $1 per dozen. WM. H. EVERITT, Prop'r. J. F. DUELL, Operator.

NEW 7-30'S!

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO, March 23d, 1865.

Of the present series of $300,000,000 7-3-10 Treasury Notes, only about twenty millions of dollars remain unsold, and the sale will probably be disposed of before the close of the present month.

In availing himself of the provisions of the new Loan bill, Secretary McCulloch has decided upon the issue, through the Agency of Jay Cooke, of a second series of

300,000,000 7 3-10 NOTES,

Payable in three years from the 15th day of June next, and also convertible at maturity into Five-Twenty Six per cent. Bonds.

There will, therefore, be no interruption of this Agency, the present popular system of distributing the notes being continued.

Any subscriptions for 7-3-10 Notes received at this Office after the present series shall have been exhausted, will be filled with the new issue (the interest) to 15th day of June being paid in advance), which will be of the same denomination, and similar in all respects, excepting date of maturity.

J. A. ELLIS, President. EDW'D I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS. Australian Water Mellon and Sweet Corn, earliest varieties known. Corn ready for use in six weeks after planting. Mellons ripen by the Fourth of July. Will send enough Corn to plant 30 or 40 hills of each, by mail, to any address. Address "G. L. M." Box 255, Jackson, Mich.

NOTICE.—Any person or persons harboring or trusting one W. H. Randsted, late partner of P. J. Coss & Co., of No. 8 South Clark street, are hereby notified that from and after this date, any debts contracted, or contracts made by him will not be paid or regarded by the late firm of P. J. COSS.

COPYIST. THE SITUATION OF COPYIST WANTED, By a young lady. Salary no object. Address MARY FORREST, Chicago.

$50 SITUATIONS. $200

We will pay good trusty agents from $50 to $200 per month, and expenses, to introduce throughout the U. S. the celebrated "COMMON SENSE" FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price only $18. Every machine warranted three years. Address with stamp, J. HOWE & CO., Reception Room 41 Dearborn st. (3d floor), entrance between 77 and 79 same street.

OIL.

A tract of Oil Territory, containing 75 acres, situated on the Muskingum River, in Morgan County, Ohio, is offered for sale on reasonable terms. Oil has already been found at a depth of 280 feet, and a natural flowing on this land is constantly flowing, from which gallons of Oil can be obtained daily. A large amount of Oil of the most lubricating quality is found in the adjoining territory. On the land is an engine, belonging to the Salt Works, in good working order, and of sufficient power to fully develop the land, and is included in the price for the territory.

To persons wishing to form a Company, or to Companies already formed, this offers inducements rarely found. Facilities will be offered to parties wishing to purchase to fully satisfy themselves that the inducements are even greater than represented.

For further particulars address H. O. HOYT, P. O. Box 3883.

A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF HORSES, and do duties of Coachman in a private family WANTED. Apply at Room No. 7, Smith & Nixon's Block.

FRENCH BORDERED AND HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS. An elegant stock of the newest and most desirable patterns in the market, just received at ELY'S Tailoring and Furnishing House, Cor. Washington and Dearborn sts.

Five-Twenty Coupons! The COUPONS of the Five-Twenty Bonds maturing May 1st, 1865, bought by E. HUTCHINS BADGER, Broker, 39 Dearborn-st.

MASONIC.—There will be a Special Communication of Waubansia Lodge No. 160, A. F. & A. M., at Bisney Hall, this (FRIDAY) evening at 7½ o'clock. Work on the E. A. Degree. J. H. CHURCH, Sec'y.

BEAUTIFUL AND LOVELY PICTURES, ON PORCELAIN, At the Hesler Gallery. Made and Improved by G. B. Green.

TO THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE. A Section of Cadets of Temperance will be organized this evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the hall, southeast corner of Randolph and Union streets, by the [illegible]. All boys desirous of joining are cordially invited.

EDWARD S. GOSS, COMMISSION GOLD BROKER, No. 2 1-2 Clark Street.

PUBLIC AUCTION.—Will be sold, on FRIDAY NEXT, at half past ten A. M. by GILBERT & SAMPSON, the FINE BLACK HORSE, the property of the late Doctor Hiney. [illegible] Executors.

Steam Grist Mill FOR SALE. [illegible]

Bookkeeper Wanted. [illegible]

HORSES AND MARES FOR SALE. [illegible]

DE GRAFF'S CLOTHING HOUSE! Corner State and Randolph Sts., (SUCCESSOR TO DeGRAFF & POOLE.)

NEW GOODS! JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS, Bought During the Present PANIC IN NEW YORK!

HAVE IN STORE CONSTANTLY All the leading and most popular styles of SPRING OVERCOATS, BUSINESS COATS, DRESS COATS, PANTS AND VESTS, MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY FOR MY TRADE.

To those whose custom it has been to have their garments made to order, I would say, that I have the utmost confidence in asserting that in regard to style, make, trimming, and in fact the entire character of the garment, we are not to be excelled by any house either EAST OR WEST. Will be thankful for an examination of my goods and prices, and hope that by SELLING GOOD GOODS, Well Made, at Low Prices, I shall receive the liberal patronage of the citizens of Chicago and surrounding country.

L. DeGRAFF, Corner State & Randolph Sts.

Variety! Variety!

To some, variety is charming; to others, variety is perplexing. Variety should not confuse, and a little study of the question of ADAPTATION, Will satisfy one that it need not. Variety is essential—is necessary; and in nothing is it more so than in HEAD-DRESS.

How few in form and feature are alike. Why should all DRESS ALIKE? Echo answers, Why? We would respectfully announce that we have received ALL OF THE LATE NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S HEAD-DRESS! and are exhibiting a VARIETY SO GREAT that all tastes can be suited. BREWSTER, Hatter, SHERMAN HOUSE.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, of Chicago, U. S. Depository and Fiscal Agent. Capital paid in, $500,000. Office, No. 36 Lasalle-st., Metropolitan Block. DIRECTORS—Josiah Lombard, Marshall Ayres, Sparrow M. Nickerson, Thomas Sutton, David McWilliams, [illegible], C. B. Sawyer, Charles J. Gilbert, Isaac G. Lombard. ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier. JOSIAH LOMBARD, Pres.

U. S. 7-30 Loan. Subscriptions received by the FIFTH NATIONAL BANK. Liberal Commissions allowed Dealers. ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE U. S. ARMY, No. 32 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE, Md., March 21, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. on Saturday, April 1st, 1865, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with FOUR THOUSAND (4000) HEAD OF GOOD FAT BEEF CATTLE, on the hoof. [illegible]

Brick Chimneys! And General Brick Work. Manufacturers, send for a list of prices for a good, decent Brick Chimney. I don't charge much more than you have to pay for a stovepipe. The brick lasts a century, while the iron requires to be replaced every five years and wastes FIFTY PER CENT. of fuel. Send your orders in early. Address, for one week, at the Tribune office. CHAS. McMILLAN, 177 West Adams-st., Chicago.

Fence Wire. 1,000 BUNDLES, Just received and for sale at reduced rates. Also, Fence Staples. WM. BLAIR & CO., 176 Lake st.

NAILS—2,500 KEGS, For sale at low figures by WM BLAIR & CO., 176 Lake st.

C. S. MALTBY'S SEALED GOODS.

I will now sell Cove Oysters, hermetically sealed Peaches and Tomatoes at Baltimore (or any other Eastern market) prices, and transportation. Dealers requiring the best quality and cheapest goods, are particularly invited to call. [illegible] H. COOKE, 12 South Clark street.

TEN DOLLARS IS THE PRICE OF THE WASHINGTON WASHER. No hand-rubbing required. [illegible] T. B. & S. M. SEAVEY, 77 Randolph street.

THE PRODUCERS' BANK, CHICAGO, on or about the 1st of May, will remove to its new location, 190, corner of Clark and Lake Sts. Deposits received and a general Banking business transacted. H. DOOLITTLE, President.

SAWED SHINGLES. [illegible] IRISH & FULLER, Lumber Dealers, 262 South Water st., Room 18.

GREAT REDUCTION IN rates of passage from LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN TO NEW YORK or CHICAGO. Persons wishing to bring friends to America will find it to their advantage to call on us, as by our RATES they are purchasing elsewhere. Drafts for sale on England, Ireland and Scotland. F. A. EMORY, Gen'l Agent, 1 Lake, cor. Clark street.

EYE & EAR. [illegible]

ROSS & GOSSAGE. 167 and 169 Lake Street, HAVE LARGE DAILY ARRIVALS OF The Latest Novelties IN SPRING DRESS GOODS, Shawls, Mantles, Laces, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Cloths, Cassimeres, AND GENERAL DRY GOODS, Bought under the Recent Favorable Circumstances, AND SELLING AT THE Lowest Possible Prices, AT 167 & 169 Lake-st. ROSS & GOSSAGE.

THESE INIMITABLE INSTRUMENTS have won their way to public favor solely on their intrinsic merits, and not by force of extensive advertising and "puffing." During the past twenty years the Manufacturers have not expended, on an average, over Fifty Dollars per annum for advertising.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS.

Some of the points in which these Instruments excel are as follows: 1st. Smooth, steady and pipe-like quality of tone. 2d. Great delicacy of touch and promptness of action, similar to that of a Piano; by doing which desired, a low, sweet, flute-like tone, not capable of being produced upon any similar instrument. 3d. The Patent Harmonic Attachment, an octave coupler, which doubles the power of the instrument, without increasing its size. 4th. The Patent Sub-Bass, a substitute for a Pedal Bass, does not increase the size of the Instrument, and can be used at any time. The Harmonic Attachment and Manual Sub-Bass, being controlled by stops, may be used or not, at the option of the performer. 5th. The Improved Knee Stop, which swells or diminishes the tone by a slight movement of the knee, having this advantage over the ordinary swell, that the volume of tone may be readily increased or diminished without waiting for the action of the bellows.

Those who have not seen the "Estey Cottage Organ" are invited to examine them at the wareroom of the manufacturers' sole agents for all the Western States. LYON & HEALY, Nos. 115 to 120 Washington street, and 151 Clark street, Chicago. FACTORIES In Brattleboro, Vt., and corner of Sedgwick street and Chicago avenue, Chicago, with facilities for manufacturing twenty-five instruments each week. An unlimited guarantee accompanies each instrument. STEINWAY'S PIANOS.

BOYS' CLOTHING. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS JUST RECEIVED In Size from 3 Years Upwards AT DeGRAFF'S, Corner of State and Randolph-sts. (SUCCESSOR TO DeGRAFF & POOLE.) N. B.—PRICES GIVEN TO MATCH.

FLAX MILLS. The Union Flax Mills Company, OF CHICAGO, ILL., Are Manufacturing and desire to extend the use of S. A. CLEMENS' Improved Flax-Cleaning AND FLAX-SEED THRESHING MACHINES.

Several of these Flax-Cleaning Machines have recently been put in operation in Flax Mills in this region, and one of them may be seen running in this city, which, driven by twenty-horse motive power and attended by five men, produces at one operation, from good dew-rotted Flax Straw, a superior quality of clean, long and open Flax Tow at the average rate of one and one-half tons of Tow per day.

For this Tow there is a large demand at the East for spinning purposes—the present requirement being for from fifty to seventy-five tons daily and the demand rapidly increasing.

For the purpose of developing the business established by our Machinery, and the demand for its product, we propose to co-operate with local capital, to establish at desirable points for growing Flax in the North-west, on the business basis of an equal division of net profits.

The plan of the proposed co-operation, in general terms, is as follows, viz: We furnish for use and set up one of our Flax-Cleaning Machines in the Flax-Mill provided by the co-operating party, and also furnish a skilful hand to instruct in running the Mill and keeping the machinery in order, giving also the benefit of our long experience in the Flax business, and offering special advantages in marketing the product of the mill. We also propose to furnish for the use of each Flax Mill, S. A. Clemens' Flax-Seed Threshing Machine, both for removing seed and seed-ends from flax straw bound and kept straight, and for removing seed from tangled straw, each Machine removing and crushing the seed bolls, ready for winnowing the seed.

The local, co-operating party will provide: First, a Flax Mill building and twenty-horse motive power, with shafting, &c., for conveying the power to the Flax-Cleaning machine. Second, two Flax Barns, each of capacity to store two hundred and fifty tons of Flax Straw. Third, ample grounds in the vicinity of the Flax Mill for Flax Barns and for stacking Flax Straw. Fourth, hay scale, platform scale, power baling press and implements and fixtures for the Flax Mill. Fifth, about fifteen hundred tons or the product of about two thousand acres, of good dew-rotted Flax Straw annually. Sixth, labor and teams for operating the Flax Mill.

The co-operating party can make, as his share, net, annual, profits of from two to three hundred per cent on his permanent investment of about ten thousand dollars required for a Flax Mill.

Parties proposing to start Flax Mills, should make immediate arrangements for getting in, early this Spring, the necessary crop, by aiding the farmers in the vicinity of the proposed Flax Mill to get seed, and by contracting with them for the required two thousand acres of Flax, even at the rate of one and one-half bushels to an acre.

We have made arrangements with Linseed Oil manufacturers by which co-operating parties can get Flax Seed loaned by them.

We are prepared to give further and full information relative to the Flax business, and will send our circulars to those requesting them, and will also exhibit one of our Machines running in this city and refer to the parties using them elsewhere.

Union Flax Mills Company, JAMES J. WALWORTH, Pres't. STILLMAN A. CLEMENS, Gen'l Sup't. OFFICE - - - - 225 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL., March 1, 1865.

HURLBUT BROS. & CO., Manufacturers and Dealers in Flour Barrel Staves and Heading. For a superior article, look for Staves that bear our brand on the bundles. SEASONED STOCK CONSTANTLY ON HAND. Corner of Henry and Harwood streets, on Hamburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R. Lumber Track, two blocks south of Station.

MUNN, NORTON & SCOTT, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 22 Lasalle street, Chicago, Illinois. [illegible]

SAVAGE, KEITH & WOOD, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF FANCY DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, Hosiery & Gloves, &c.

The most Complete and Cheapest Stock of this class of Goods to be found West of New York.

SAVAGE, KEITH & WOOD, 10, 12 & 14 Lake Street.

NEW GOODS! ELEGANT GOODS! FASHIONABLE GOODS!

Having just returned from New York I would respectfully solicit an examination of my large stock of NEW and desirable Goods, by all who desire Elegant and Fashionable Clothing, Made to measure. Every garment furnished from my establishment is warranted to give satisfaction both in regard to style and workmanship. I have also in store a most complete assortment of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, Which have been selected with the greatest personal care, the stock comprising NECK TIES, SCARFS, &c., in every style and color. HANDKERCHIEFS—Hemstitched and plain, UNDER GARMENTS—In Silk, Linen, Wool and Cotton. GENTS' ENGLISH DRIVING GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c., in every color and of every size. UMBRELLAS, &c., in large supply and of best styles. COLLARS, CUFFS, &c., &c. In fact everything requisite or necessary for a complete outfit. JOHN STEVENSON, (Successor to Henry Burch,) No. 5 Tremont Block, Chicago, Ill.

REMOVAL. C. H. DeFOREST & CO, Manufacturers and Jobbers of Hoop Skirts and Corsets HAVE REMOVED TO 50 LAKE STREET, (SIGN GILT SKIRT.) We offer the largest and most attractive stock of HOOP SKIRTS in the city. Being manufacturers they cannot be undersold.

TOWN LOTS AT AUCTION—In order to supply the great demand for lots in the new town of BOONE, BOONE COUNTY, IOWA.

The Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Company have laid out a number of very desirable warehouse, store and dwelling house lots, adjoining the station grounds, near Boonsboro, and will sell the same at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of MAY, 1865.

Boone is in Des Moines Valley, 205 miles due west of Chicago, 25 from the Mississippi, and 40 miles northwest of the city of Des Moines. The track is now laid to within a few miles of Boone, and will be completed in April. This point is in the immediate vicinity of one of the largest bodies of heavy timber land in Iowa. Coal of superior quality is found in this neighborhood, along the Des Moines and its tributaries, and preparations are being made to mine it on a large scale for shipment from Boone Station.

It is intended to make this point the terminus of a Division of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad, and being fifty miles farther west than any other Railroad Station in Iowa, it is believed that it will be the shipping point for all the territory between Omaha, on the southwest, and the headwaters of the Des Moines on the North, including more than one-quarter of Iowa, all of Dakotah, and nearly all of Nebraska. Boone is 150 miles from the Missouri river. It will be the best starting point for Idaho, the best of the Pike's Peak Valley route going to Colorado, Idaho, and Utah. On account of heavy work in crossing the Des Moines, the terminus of the road must remain for some time at Boone, and much of this vast region will permanently be tributary to this point.

The attention of all desiring a location, especially mechanics, merchants, professional men, dealers in lumber, stock, farming implements, manufacturers, also manufacturers, miners, brickmakers, etc., &c., is invited to this sale.

Terms Cash, one-fourth down and balance in one, two and three years, at 10 per cent. interest.

Trains leaving Chicago at 10 o'clock in the evening, via Dixon Air Line, reach Nevada next noon, and thence by stage to Boone. The Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Company has also for sale, at low prices, desirable lots in NEARLY ALL THE STATIONS along its line. This Company will also put in the market, in a few weeks,

400,000 Acres

Of superior farming lands, lying along the completed portion of its road, at VERY LOW RATES to actual settlers. For further particulars address W. W. WALKER, Vice President and Chief Engineer, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

GEO. A PRINCE & CO.'S AUTOMATIC ORGANS SCHOOL ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND NOW IN USE.

Every Instrument Warranted for Five Years.

For seventeen years the superior excellence of our instruments has not been questioned, and for two years past the enormous demand has made it impossible for us to meet our orders promptly. With our increased facilities, we feel warranted in assuring our patrons that their orders will be promptly met, and solicit a continuance of their patronage.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO CLERGYMEN, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

Address Geo. A. Prince & Co., 43 Lake Street, Chicago.

An ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, with full description of styles, will be sent free to any address.

GUNNY BAGS AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE. GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., Ship Chandlers and Sailmakers, 205 and 207 South Water street.

"TRUSSES." Hard Rubber Truss Co., 126 South Clark Street, J. H. Kendall, Manager.

The hard Rubber Truss is having a success in the curing of Hernia or Rupture, before unknown in the history of Trusses. This Truss is unlike, and superior to any other ever invented, in the following respects: It will not rust, break, chafe, nor soil any, nor will injure the cord, can be worn in bathing, and requires no strapping. Consultation free.

COLBY'S PREMIUM MICHIGAN WHITE WINTER WHEAT FLOUR.—Every barrel warranted to please, or money refunded and drayage paid both ways. For sale by the subscriber at a price to suit the times. JOHN WOOLNER, 104 South Water st.

FIRE ARMS. Smith & Wesson's, Ballard's, Allen's, Henry's and Spencer's Breech-loading Rifles, at manufacturers' prices. Also, Colt's, Smith & Wesson's, National, Merwin's, [illegible]. GEO. T. ABBEY, 136 Lake street.

GUNPOWDER. Hazard's and Dupont's Celebrated Powder. GEO. T. ABBEY, Agent, 136 Lake street.

KELLER, BOOTMAKER, HAS removed to [illegible], Sherman House. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots made to order in the very latest styles. [illegible]

BRICK YARD AND MACHINERY [illegible]

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION Election, Saturday, March 25, '65.

REGULAR TICKET.

PRESIDENT. GEORGE M. KIMBARK, Of Hall, Kimbark & Co.

1st VICE PRESIDENT. CHARLES H. CHAM.......With Durgett, Basset & Hills.

2d VICE PRESIDENT. T. W. BAXTER.......Of T. W. Baxter & Co.

RECORDING SECRETARY. BENJAMIN F. GUYTON.......With Bowen Bro's.

TREASURER. JOSEPH O. RUTTER.......Traders' Bank.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY. EDWIN L. BROWN.......Of Brown Bro's.

MANAGERS. Rev. ROBERT COLLYER. GEORGE P. McBRIDE.......Penn. Central R. R. EDWARD P. HALL.......With King, Kellogg & Co. EZRA J. WARNER.......Of Sprague, Warner & Co. G. H. WHEELER.......with Munger, Wheeler & Co. GEORGE TAYLOR.......Of Geo. Taylor & Co. JAMES A. COWLES.......Attorney-at-Law.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION ELECTION.—The annual election of officers of the Young Men's Association will be held at the Library Rooms in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets, on Saturday, March 25th, 1865. The polls will be open from 8 o'clock in the morning till 7 o'clock in the evening. All members are requested to vote. Proposals for membership will be received at the Library at any time, and all persons who shall be elected members 24 hours before the election will be entitled to vote. Old members who have not paid their dues for the past year, will be required to do so, or to pay the initiation fee of $2 for new membership, in addition to the dues for the coming year, before voting. HENRY W. SHEPARD, President. W. D. KERFOOT, Secretary.

OPPOSITION TICKET. YOUNG MENS' ASSOCIATION. Election Saturday March 25th, 1865.

OPPOSITION TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT. D. E. COOKE, With S. C. Griggs & Co.

FOR FIRST VICE PRESIDENT. CHAS. H. REED, Firm Kuox & Reed.

FOR SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT. E. M. GUILFORD, With D. J. Ely & Co.

FOR CORRESPONDING SECRETARY. DANIEL GOODWIN, Jr.

FOR TREASURER. IRA HOLMES, Third National Bank.

FOR RECORDING SECRETARY. GEO. G. STREET, Great Western R. R.

FOR MANAGERS. PHILLIP WADSWORTH, J. G. DWEN, Chicago Evening Journal, JAS. H. HOES, of Hoes & Hoes, FRED. CRUMBAUGH, of R. G. & Shaw, W. B. KEEN, of W. B. Keen & Co., WM. H. CARTER, GEO. C. WALKER, Walker, Bronson & Co.

YOUNG MENS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. Election Monday, March 27th, 1865.

REGULAR TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT. H. W. FULLER, Of Christ Episcopal Church.

FOR FIRST VICE PRESIDENT. Rev. J. H. VINCENT, Pastor of Trinity M Church.

FOR SECOND VICE PRESIDENT. J. F. GILLETTE, First Baptist Church.

FOR CORRESPONDING SECRETARY. A. JOHNS, St. John's Episcopal Church.

FOR RECORDING SECRETARY. O. C. GIBBS, First Congregational Church.

FOR TREASURER. L. J. GAGE, Jefferson street M. E. Church.

FOR MANAGERS. S. M. HUNT, Bereau Baptist Church. W. W. ADAMS, First Presbyterian Church. J. M. ROCKWELL, First Cong. Church. WALTER L. HUNT, Grace Episcopal Church. W. J. BISHOP, Livingston Reformed Dutch Church. W. H. RAND, Sec'd [illegible] Church. D. L. MOODY, Independent Church.

ILLINOIS Petroleum and Mining COMPANY. Fully Organized, with a Capital of $1,000,000.

President—C. N. HOLDEN. Vice President—C. T. BOWEN. Treasurer—J. K. POLLARD. Secretary—R. M. WHIPPLE.

DIRECTORS.

C. N. HOLDEN.......Secretary Firemen's Ins. Co. WASHINGTON SMITH, of Williams, Smith & Co. C. M. HENDERSON.......Of C. M. Henderson & Co. C. T. BOWEN.......Of Bowen Bro's. W. F. ALLEN.......Of Dry, Allen & Co. J. W. STEARNS.......Of Stearns & Forsythe. F. HAWKINS.......Of C. & F. Hawkins. H. W. HINSDALE.......Of H. W. Hinsdale & Co. J. H. WEBER.......Of Weber, Williams & Fitch.

OFFICE, 228 LAKE ST.

WAR DEPARTMENT. PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1865. [Circular No. 8.]

In conformity with the Proclamation of the President, herewith published, all officers and employees of this Bureau are instructed to give prompt attention to the receiving and forwarding of such deserters as may present themselves under the terms of this Proclamation.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

"WHEREAS, The twenty-first section of the act of Congress, approved on the third instant, entitled 'An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes,' requires that, in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, who shall not return to said service, or report themselves to a Provost Marshal within sixty days after the Proclamation hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who, being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States, with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service, duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section. And the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith, on the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days, as aforesaid, that they shall be pardoned on condition of returning to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, until they shall have served for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment.

"Now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do issue this my Proclamation, as required by said act, ordering and requiring all deserters to return to their proper posts; and I do hereby notify them that all deserters who shall, within sixty days from the date of this Proclamation, viz: on or before the 10th day of May, 1865, return to service or report themselves to a Provost Marshal, shall be pardoned, on condition that they return to their regiments and companies, or such other organizations as they may be assigned to, and serve the remainder of their original terms of enlistment, and, in addition thereto, a period equal to the time lost by desertion.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"By the President:

"WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State."

The rules and regulations of this Bureau will be so modified as to allow the payment of the reward now allowed for the apprehension of deserters [illegible].

JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

PROPOSALS FOR TRENCHING FOR WATER PIPES. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, March 13, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Saturday, March 25th, at the hour of 12 M., for doing all the work connected with trenching for water pipes during the present year. [illegible] The bids must be sealed, accompanied by the usual bonds as required, and endorsed "Proposals for trenching for water pipes."

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if no proposal will be accepted unless the bidder gives satisfactory security for the faithful performance of the contract. [illegible] Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OFFICES.

The apportionment of part of offices in the Chamber of Commerce Building, for the year [illegible], will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder at the Hall of the Board of Trade, ON SATURDAY, THE 25th INST., AT ONE O'CLOCK.

Leases to run for a term of not less than one nor more than five years. [illegible] By order of the Board of Directors. JOHN F. BEATY, Secretary.

NOW OPENING, AT Ely's Tailoring & Furnishing House

An ELEGANT STOCK of SPRING GOODS for Gents' wear, direct from the most elegant styles [illegible]. Cor. Washington and Dearborn sts.

Stationer Wanted. [illegible]

AT BALTHIS & BRO., NEW HIDE STORE (Wholesale & Retail) [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1865.

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS TO THE TRIBUNE.

In ordering the TRIBUNE by mail, by observing the following suggestions, much annoyance to yourselves and the publishers may be avoided:

Always date your letter, give the Postoffice, County and State in full to which you wish the paper sent, and also name the edition wanted, whether daily, weekly or tri-weekly.

If the subscription is a renewal, give the date at which the former subscription expires, as shown on the printed direction label on the paper. It is desirable that a renewal be received a few days previous to the expiration of the former subscription.

In ordering a change in the direction of a paper give the address to which it has been sent as well as that to which you wish it changed, and name the edition.

If any portion of the letter is intended for the Editors, it should be written upon a separate sheet of paper.

COPPERHEADS AFTER THE WAR.

We have frequently warned Copperheads during the past four years that they were making a record which would stick to them like the leprosy after the war was over. The old and oft-repeated maxim that history repeats itself, applies with equal force to the bad as well as to the good actions of men. The bitter hatred of the entire public always visited upon the Tories of the Revolution, has been witnessed by all our older readers. No amount of wealth afterwards attained, or rectitude practiced in all their dealings, not even the most unimpeachable religious character could shield them from public scorn. To have been a Tory in the Revolution was an unpardonable sin for which there was no possible atonement in this life, and if the execrations of a free people could have prevailed, scarcely more hope for any in the life which is to come. Thousands of them fled the country, many of them settling in Nova Scotia. They were the parents of the "Blue Noses" who for the last four years have given so much aid and such willing aid and comfort to rebel pirates, and especially to those who made a raid on our fishing vessels some months since. Not till the last one of them died and was buried out of sight of the people among whom we spent our boyhood, and their children had moved "away out to the lake country," did we cease to hear the name of "Tory" used in connection with the bitterest scorn and the most undying contempt. As the parties who wore the name sunk out of sight, its use and the hatred it suggested gradually faded away from the thoughts of the people.

History repeats the same warning with reference to the Hartford Convention of Federalists. The founders of that party were among the ablest and purest patriots of our revolutionary history. Their wisdom and matchless ability are seen everywhere through that imperishable bulwark of human freedom, the American Constitution, and history will write their names high upon the list of the benefactors of the race. But unfortunately for the immediate subsequent fame of the founders of the party, a portion, at least, of its leaders opposed the war of 1812; they met at Hartford to devise measures, in themselves not half so treasonable as the resolutions of the Chicago Democratic Convention, to stop the war; some of their partisans, it is alleged, burned blue lights upon the coast of Connecticut to give important information to the English ships, and in various ways they gave "aid and comfort" to the enemies of their country. From the odium it us earned, the party, though once good and patriotic, never recovered. Federalist is still a term of reproach in nearly every political circle of the nation.

The loathing now felt towards the Copperhead portion of the Democratic party is but "the baby image of the giant mass" of scorn sure to fall upon them when the war is over. In the Chicago Convention they solemnly resolved that "the war was a failure," and on the issue of a most disgraceful peace, and as the pretended opponents but real friends of Jeff. Davis, they went before the people and were ignominiously beaten. And as surely as the name Federalist was stricken from our political vocabulary, so will "Democracy" become a stench in the nostrils of all patriotic freemen. As the Tories left the country, so will leading Copperheads flee from the blasting scorn of the people. Already some of the leading spirits of the Invincible Club have left for Mexico, or other sections south of the Rio Grande, never to return. Others may as well prepare to follow, for like Cain there is a brand upon them which no subsequent conduct can ever efface. The doom of the rebellion is the doom of the Copperhead party. With Cain they may cry out, "My punishment is greater than I can bear;" but bear it they must.

JEFF. DAVIS' LAST MESSAGE.

The rebel chief's late message, which we publish elsewhere, amounts to a mere attempt to throw the blame of the impending downfall of the rebellion on the rebel Congress. The Congress has already thrown the responsibility on the President. The States blame the despotic aggressions of the Confederate Government—the latter condemns the inaction of the States. The Administration denounces the soldiers, two-thirds of whom Jeff. Davis declared six months ago had deserted, and nine-tenths of whom by this time must have joined their deserting companions. The soldiers in turn denounce the administration which has broken faith with them, by keeping them in service after their terms had expired, and by failing to clothe, feed and pay them. Thus in all cases of failure poor human nature needs a sin-bearer, and Jeff. Davis proves his cause a failure by trotting out his scape-goat, the rebel Congress.

He claims that the rebel Congress ought not to adjourn without passing certain "vigorous" laws which have already been denounced by the State authorities of nearly every rebel State as unconstitutional, and which if passed, he could not enforce except for a few miles around Richmond.

He says that we have captured his seaports, interrupted his communications, devastated his country, and taken all the "fight" out of the rebels. That is true, but if he had not been a false prophet he would have predicted that result four years ago as did Stephens.

He says the rebel capital is in great danger. The rebels begin to perceive that all that endangers it is the presence of his army, and that if they will evacuate or surrender it, it will be as safe as Charleston now is, and its people holding Union meetings in Capitol Square.

He informs us that the rebellion has but two wants, the one is men who will pay it money, and the other is money to pay its men. In order to obtain the money he asks permission to impress a dollar in gold and give therefor a promise to pay it. As these "promises to pay" are worth but 1½ cents on the dollar, this is a proposition that the rebellion, which began by stealing our gold, shall end by stealing all rebel gold. The rebel Congress might be very willing to commit the robbery, but they and Jeff. Davis as well know that the passage of such a law would banish the little remaining gold from the rebellion—that its owners would either export or bury it—and that a rebellion or pseudo government can in no way impoverish itself so speedily as by entering upon wholesale robbery of the people. It is incredible that any man of ordinary sense could seriously propose so desperate an expedient as [illegible] the treasury. He says:

"None believe that the Government can ever redeem in coin the obligation to pay fifty dollars a bushel for corn, or seven hundred dollars a barrel for flour."

Since he made this statement, and as in part the direct effect of it, flour rose to fifteen hundred dollars a barrel. It is because the people believe the rebel authorities will not redeem it that it becomes so worthless.

Yet Jeff. Davis proposes to destroy its little remaining value by predicting its repudiation and compelling the people to take it for gold when it is worth less than two cents on the dollar, thus:

"It would seem to be more just and appropriate to estimate the supplies impressed at their value in coin; to give the obligation of the government for the payment of the price in coin with reasonable interest, or at the option of the creditor to return in kind the wheat or corn impressed, with a reasonable interest, also payable in kind."

The same dignified style of composition in which slavery was once declared to be the twin sister of the Christian religion is here invoked to make highway robbery appear like statesmanship. Jeff. Davis confirms our statement that the negro enlistment bill has passed too late to be of any substantial service. Here again he makes Congress the scapegoat, where his own course is far more doubtful than theirs. Here at the North we know that the passage of our negro enlistment and emancipation acts was held by almost the entire "Democratic" party to be sufficient justification to any "Democrat" for backing out of the fight. It was claimed by Copperhead journals that all "Democratic" soldiers would desert, and their officers resign if compelled to fight side by side with the negro, and for his freedom. Yet every Southern white soldier, after the passage of this act, fights as much for the freedom of the [illegible]

of the slaveholders on the heads of those who first incited them to rebel, under pretence of saving slavery when it was not endangered, and then use the power given them by the rebellion to overthrow it.

Jeff. Davis further demands that all "class exemptions" from the draft shall be abolished, and that he shall have absolute power over the militia, *i. e.* the population of each State, to order it into the service and march it where he pleases. Here again with good reason he makes a scape-goat of the principle of States' rights. He says that "in one case I have been informed by the Governor of a State that the law does not permit him to call the militia from one county for service in another," and that in another the Governor refused to turn over the militia to the Confederate service. We hope these rebels will teach not only themselves but some of our States' rights Democrats of the North, such a lesson in respect to this matter of States' rights as will help them to forget that they ever advocated the doctrines which have led the South into secession. How far Jeff. Davis could have enforced such a law if passed will appear from the following language of Gov. Brown of Georgia, in his December message:

"When Congress enacts such a law it converts the Republicanism of the Confederate States into the despotism of Turkey, makes the President a dictator, and prostrates the liberties of the country, the independence of the press, and the religious privileges of the people at his feet. Even the Lincoln Government, despotic as it is, has not dared to attempt any such encroachment upon the liberties of the people of the United States.

"I wish, in advance, to enter my solemn protest against this monstrous proposition, which, if adopted by Congress, will not only endanger the success of our cause, by crushing the spirit of our people, which may precipitate counter-revolution, but may, and I fear will, engender a strong feeling for reconstruction with the odious Government of the North, as the only means of escape from a worse despotism."

The fact is, neither Jeff. Davis nor Governor Brown, nor any of the rebel officials, have the moral courage to say that the rebellion is a dead failure. They seek to find escape for themselves in mutual recriminations. But impartial history will say that the rebellion failed, not from any individual sins of omission or of commission, but from those fundamental and inherent sources of weakness which underlie a bad cause—fighting for slavery. Up to the introduction of the slavery question by the emancipation proclamation, the rebels triumphed. Since that we have been victorious. There is a vast military importance in a "moral idea."

A Dirty Piece of Business.

A barnacle on the Legislature whose occupation ostensibly was that of an assistant official reporter of the House, but principally correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, has been indulging lately in some attacks upon Hon. L. W. Lawrence, of Boone county, charging him with receiving pay as Clerk of the Committee on Banks and Corporations for every day in the session, "although not in attendance until two weeks after the session commenced." With the merits of the charge we have nothing to do. Mr. Lawrence is amply capable of defending himself, and has already done so through our columns. But when a man evinces so much indignation against alleged dishonesty, one would naturally suppose that man to be an example of honesty. In this case the rule is reversed. The facts are that Mr. Lawrence drew eight dollars per day from the day of his appointment, and the *Times* correspondent drew *ten dollars per day for the whole session*, going back *four days anterior to his appointment*, thus swindling the State forty dollars. To this must be added another little perquisite. A resolution of the House allows official reporters eight dollars a day to complete their records, during which time they receive the same *per diem* as during the session. In that time the *Times* man furnished a column and a half of matter, for which he charged the modest sum of *eighty dollars!*

Now is not this fellow a marvelously proper person to prate about extravagance and corruption? Would not this chap, with his pockets lined with greenbacks obtained dishonestly, have appeared to better advantage if he had quietly staid at home, and remained forever silent on the matter of corruption? Granting that his charges against Mr. Lawrence are true, and that Mr. L. is dishonest and corrupt, what terms are we to use for the *Times* correspondent? If the one be corrupt, the other is corrupter. If the one is dishonest, the other is more dishonest. The difference, admitting the corruption, is only one of quantity. But Mr. L. has satisfactorily explained his conduct, which only leaves the *Times* fellow in a still more contemptible plight. He has not the advantage of the comparison, and stands in the position of trying to cover up his own improper practices by charging them upon others.

Fire in Onarga.

The hotel and livery stable of T. S. Marcher, of Onarga, was destroyed by fire on Sunday evening, March 19th. Unfortunately the fire had made such progress before it was discovered that few of the horses could be removed, and nine head, some very valuable, perished in the flames. The origin of the fire is unknown; some circumstances lead to the belief that it was the work of an incendiary. There was no insurance on the property, and the loss, some $2,500, falls heavily upon Mr. Marcher. Mr. M. is the proprietor of the Onarga Hotel, having purchased it only a few months since. As a hotel keeper he has won golden opinions for himself, and the public will learn with regret the loss he has sustained.

☞ The rebel Senate, by a vote of nine to six, has rejected Davis' proposition to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, (which was accepted by the House of Representatives.) The supporters of the measure included only the so-called "Senators" from Missouri, Tennessee and Kentucky—fellows that have been hanging around Richmond for two years or more, without venturing within sight of their respective constituencies. The solid men of the rebel Senate, such as Hunter, voted against suspension—a significant hint to Davis.

☞ There is lying at Fortress Monroe, in the Adams Express office, a large box addressed to one of Jay Cooke's Government Loan Subscription Agents at "*Richmond, Va.*" It contains hand-bills and circulars, giving popular information about the Seven-Thirty Loan, and the compensation of banks and brokers who act as agents, and instructions for their guidance. This box will probably be the very first freight landed at Richmond, after the city shall have come into our possession.

☞ A mass meeting comprising over a thousand of the most prominent citizens of Wilmington, was held on the 14th inst. There were no officers or soldiers present. There was no intimidation. The people met of their own volition and talked over the issues of the day in a manly manner. A series of resolutions was adopted, breathing devotion to the Union and a determination to resist to the utmost the rebel cause.

☞ The Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, the oldest Democratic paper in Northern Ohio, and the only Democratic daily in that section of the State, suspended publication some ten days ago. The *Herald* understands the suspension to be final. It died for want of breath.

NATIONAL BANKS.—General Spinner reports that the whole number of National Banks authorized and having procured the necessary papers, are nine hundred and nine. The conversion of State Banks has just commenced, but they are coming in very rapidly.

—John McLenan, the well known artist, died in New York recently. He was a native of New York and second only to Darley.

ITEMS.

Hon. Geo. Brown, of the Toronto *Globe*, has sold 5,000 acres of the Bothwell estate, containing oil wells, to a New York company for $200,000.

Blondin is ropewalking in England.

Maretzek is to give two nights of opera in Philadelphia.

Capt. John H. Bell, of Baltimore, has been promoted by the Sultan to the office of Lord Admiral-in-Chief of the Turkish navy.

President Woolsey, of Yale College, has published another edition of his work on international law.

A colored high school has been established in Philadelphia.

The Count Joannes has obtained a verdict of $25,000 against Stephen R. Fiske of the New York *Leader* for libel.

Kangaroos are quoted at ten dollars per pound in New York.

Tennyson is writing an opera libretto.

The cabmen of Paris have started a newspaper.

Sherman's greatest conquest is the London *Times*.

The mortality in Paris last year was one in twenty-eight.

A dramatic company in Turin is composed of twenty hunchbacks.

There are 5,000 newspapers in the United States.

A diamond offered for sale in London is valued at $500,000.

The Empress Eugenie is endeavoring to restore the holy sepulchre at Jerusalem.

The Arch Duchess of Austria recently nearly choked to death with a chicken bone.

Hindoostan has three hundred million gods.

[illegible] death of a young lady of rank and fashion. On a post mortem examination it was found that her decease was owing to tight lacing. Her stays had forced three of her ribs into her liver.

The dresses in Paris are not so low in the neck this season but that what remains is not [illegible]

JEFF. DAVIS' SPECIAL MESSAGE.

He Lectures the Rebel Congress on Their Military Legislation.

THE REBEL CAPITAL IN GREATER DANGER THAN EVER BEFORE.

Davis' Scheme for Feeding the Army at Richmond while Hemmed in on All Sides.

He Demands the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

CURIOUS DEVELOPMENTS OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Proposed Interview Between Generals Grant and Lee.

JEFF. DAVIS' MESSAGE TO THE REBEL CONGRESS.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, March 15.]

The following message was transmitted to Congress on Monday:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America:

When informed on Thursday last that it was the intention of Congress to adjourn *sine die* on the ensuing Saturday, I deemed it my duty to request a postponement of the adjournment, in order that I might submit for your consideration certain matters of public interest which are now laid before you. When that request was made the most important measures that had occupied your attention during the session had not been so far advanced as to be submitted for Executive action, and the state of the country had been so materially affected by the events of the last four months as to evince the necessity of further and more energetic legislation than was contemplated in November last.

Our country is now environed with perils which it is our duty calmly to contemplate. Thus alone can the measures necessary to avert threatened calamities be wisely devised and efficiently enforced.

THE DANGER OF THE REBEL CAPITAL.

Recent military operations of the enemy have been successful in the capture of some of our seaports, and in devastating large districts of our country. These events have had the natural effect of encouraging our foes and dispiriting many of our people. The capital of the Confederate States is now threatened, and it is in greater danger than it has heretofore been during the war. The fact is stated without reserve or concealment, as due to the people whose servants we are, and in whose courage and constancy entire trust is reposed; as due to you, in whose wisdom and resolute spirit the people have confided for the adoption of the measures required to guard them from threatened perils.

THE ONLY WAY TO SAVE THE CONFEDERACY.

While stating to you that our country is in danger, I also desire to state my deliberate conviction that it is within our power to avert the calamities which menace us, and to secure the triumph of the sacred cause for which so much sacrifice has been made, so much suffering endured, so many precious lives been lost. This result is to be obtained by fortitude, by courage, by constancy in enduring the sacrifices still needed; in a word, by the prompt and resolute devotion of the whole resources of men and money in the Confederacy, to the achievement of our liberties and independence.

The measures now required, to be successful should be prompt. Long deliberations and protracted debate over important measures are not only natural, but laudable, in representative assemblies, under ordinary circumstances; but in moments of danger, when action becomes urgent, the delay thus caused is itself a new source of peril. Thus it has unfortunately happened that some of the measures passed by you in pursuance of the recommendations contained in my message of November last have been so retarded as to lose much of their value, or have, for the same reason, been abandoned after being matured, being no longer applicable to our altered condition, and others have not been brought under examination. In making these remarks it is far from my intention to attribute the loss of time to any other causes than those inherent in deliberative assemblies, but only urgently to recommend prompt action on the measures now submitted.

We need, for carrying on the war successfully, men and supplies for the army. We have both within our country sufficient to attain success.

To obtain the supplies it is necessary to protect productive interests, guard our lines of communications by an increase in the number of our forces, and hence it results that, with large augmentations to the numbers of the army, the facility of supplying the troops would be greater than with our recent reduced strength.

NECESSITY OF FILLING THE TREASURY.

For the purchase of supplies now required, especially for the armies in Virginia and North Carolina, the Treasury must be provided with means, and a modification of the impressment law is required. It has been ascertained by examination that we have within our reach a sufficiency of what is most needed for the army, and without having recourse to the ample provision existing in those parts of the Confederacy with which our communication has been partially interrupted by hostile operations. But in some districts from which supplies are to be drawn, the inhabitants, being either within the enemies lines, or in very close proximity, are unable to make use of Confederate treasury notes for the purchase of articles of prime necessity, and it is necessary that, to some extent, coin be paid in order to obtain supplies. It is, therefore, recommended that Congress devise the means of making available the coin within the Confederacy for the purpose of supplying the army. The officers of the supply departments report that, with two millions of dollars in coin, the armies in Virginia and North Carolina can be amply supplied for the remainder of the year, and the knowledge of this fact should suffice to insure the adoption of the measures necessary to obtain this moderate sum.

THE IMPRESSMENT LAW.

The impressment law, as it now exists, prohibits the public officers from impressing supplies without making payment of the valuation at the time of impressment. The funds for the issue of Treasury notes have been nearly reached, and the Treasury cannot always furnish the funds necessary for prompt payment, while the law for raising revenue, which would have afforded means for diminishing, if not removing this difficulty, was unfortunately delayed for several months, and has just been signed. In this condition of things, it is impossible to supply the army, although ample stores may exist in the country. Whenever the owners refuse to give credit to the public officer, it is necessary that this restriction on the power of impressment be removed. The power is admitted to be objectionable, liable to abuse, and unequal in its operation on individuals; yet all these objections must yield to absolute necessity. It is also suggested that the system of valuation now established ought to be radically changed. The legislation requires, in such cases of impressment, that the market price be paid; but there is really no market price in many cases, and then valuation is made arbitrarily, and in a depreciated currency. The result is that the most extravagant prices are fixed, such as no one ever expects to be paid in coin. None believe that the Government can ever redeem, in coin, the obligation to pay fifty dollars a bushel for corn, or seven hundred dollars a barrel for flour. It would seem to be more just and appropriate to estimate the supplies impressed at their value in coin—to give the obligation of the Government for the payment of the price in coin, with reasonable interest, or, at the option of the creditor, to return in kind the wheat or corn impressed, with a reasonable interest, also payable in kind, and to make the obligation thus issued receivable for all payments due in coin to the Government. Whatever be the value attached by Congress to these suggestions, it is hoped that there will be no hesitation in so changing the laws as to render it possible to supply the army, in case of necessity, by the impressment of provisions for that purpose.

THE FINANCIAL COLLAPSE.

The measure adopted to raise revenue, though liberal in its provisions, being clearly inadequate to meet the arrears of debt and the current expenditures, some degree of embarrassment in the management of the finances must continue to be felt. It is to be regretted, I think, that the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, of a tax on agricultural income equal to the augmented tax on other incomes, payable in Treasury notes, was rejected by Congress. This tax would have contributed materially to facilitate the purchase of provisions, and diminish the necessity now felt for a supply of coin.

The measures passed by Congress, during the session, for recruiting the army and supplying the additional force needed for the public defense, have been, in my judgment, insufficient; and I am impelled by a profound conviction of duty, and stimulated by a sense of the perils which surround our country, to urge upon you additional legislation on this subject.

THE NEGRO TROOPS.

The bill for employing negroes as soldiers, has not yet reached me, though the printed journals of your proceedings inform me of its passage. Much benefit is anticipated from this measure, though far less than would have resulted from its adoption at an earlier date, so as to afford time for their organization and instruction during the winter months.

The bill for diminishing the number of exempts has just been made the subject of a special message, and its provisions are such as would add no strength to the army. The recommendations to abolish all class exemptions has not met your favor, although still deemed by me a valuable and important measure; and the number of men exempted by a new clause in the bill just passed, is believed to be quite equal to that of those whose exemption is revoked. A law of a few lines, repealing all class exemptions, would not only strengthen the forces in the field, but be still more beneficial by abating the natural discontent and jealousy created in the army by the existence of classes privileged by law to remain in places of safety while their fellow-citizens are exposed in the trenches and the field.

NEW MILITIA LAW NEEDED.

The measure most needed, however, at the present time, for affording an effective increase to our military strength, is a general militia law, such as the Constitution authorizes Congress to pass, by granting to it power "to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the Confederate States," and the further power "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Confederate States, suppress insurrections and repel invasions." The necessity for the exercise of this power can hardly exist more urgently than in the circumstances which now surround us. The security of the States against any encroachment by the Confederate Government is amply provided for by the Constitution, by reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia, according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

A law is needed to prescribe not only how and of what persons the militia is to be organized, but to provide the mode of calling them out. If instances be required to show the necessity for such a general law, it is sufficient to mention that in one case I have been informed by the Governor of a State that the law does not permit him to call out the militia from one county for service in another; so that a single brigade of the enemy could traverse the State, and devastate each county in turn without any power on the part of the Executive to use the militia for effective defense, while in another State the Executive refused to allow the militia "to be employed in the service of the Confederate States," in the absence of a law for that purpose.

SUSPENDING THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

I have heretofore, in a confidential message to the two Houses, stated the facts which induced me to consider it necessary that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* should be suspended. The conviction of the necessity of this measure has become deeper as the events of the struggle have been developed. Congress has not concurred with me in opinion. It is my duty to say that the time has arrived, when the suspension of the writ is not simply advisable and expedient, but almost indispensable to the successful conduct of the war. On Congress must rest the responsibility of declining to exercise a power conferred by the Constitution as a means of public safety, to be used in periods of national peril, resulting from foreign invasion. If our present circumstances were not such as were contemplated when this power was conferred, I confess myself at a loss to imagine any contingency in which this clause of the Constitution will not remain a dead letter.

THE LATE PEACE CONFERENCE.

With the prompt adoption of the measures above recommended, and the united and hearty co-operation of Congress and the people in their execution of the laws and the defense of the country, we may enter on the coming campaign with cheerful confidence in the result. And who can doubt the continued existence of that spirit and fortitude of the people, and of that constancy under suffering which alone are needed to render our success secure? What other resources remain available but the undying, unconquerable resolve to be free? It has become certain beyond all doubt or question that we must continue this struggle to a successful issue or must make abject and unconditional submission to such terms as it shall please the conqueror to impose upon us after our surrender. If a possible doubt could exist after the conference between our commissioners and Mr. Lincoln as recently reported to you, it would be dispelled by a recent occurrence, of which it is proper that you should be informed.

[illegible] above referred to, our commissioners were informed that the Government of the United States would not enter into any agreement with the Confederate States, nor with any single State; and that the only possible mode of obtaining peace was by laying down our arms, disbanding our forces, and yielding unconditional obedience to the laws of the United States, including those passed for the confiscation of our property, and the Constitutional Amendment for the abolition of slavery. It will further be remembered that Mr. Lincoln declared that the only terms on which hostilities could cease were those stated in his message of December last, in which we were informed that, in the event of our penitent submission, he would temper justice with mercy, and that the question whether we would be governed as dependent territories, or permitted to have a representation in Congress was one on which he could promise nothing, but which would be decided by their Congress, after our submission had been accepted.

CURIOUS DEVELOPMENTS.

It has not, however, been hitherto stated to you that, in the course of the conference at Fortress Monroe, a suggestion was made by one of our Commissioners, that the objection entertained by Mr. Lincoln to treating with the Government of the Confederacy, or with any separate State, might be avoided by substituting, for the usual mode of negotiating through Commissioners or other diplomatic agents, the method sometimes employed of a military convention to be entered into by the commanding generals of the armies of the two belligerents. This, he admitted, was a power possessed by him, though it was not thought communicable with all the questions involved. As he did not accept the suggestion when made, he was afterward requested to re-consider his conclusion upon the subject of the suspension of hostilities, which he agreed to do, but said that he had maturely considered of the plan, and had determined that it could not be done.

THE PROPOSED INTERVIEW BETWEEN GENERALS GRANT AND LEE.

Subsequently, however, an interview with Gen. Longstreet was asked for by Gen. Ord, commanding the enemy's Army of the James, during which Gen. Longstreet was informed by him that there was a possibility of arriving at a satisfactory adjustment of the present unhappy difficulties by means of a military convention, and that if Gen. Lee desired an interview on the subject it would not be declined, provided Gen. Lee had authority to act. This communication was supposed to be the consequence of the suggestion above referred to, and Gen. Lee, according to my instructions, wrote to Gen. Grant on the 2d of this month, proposing to meet him for conference on the subject, and stating that he was vested with the requisite authority. Gen. Grant's reply stated that he had no authority to accede to the proposed conference; that his powers extended only to making a convention on subjects purely of a military character, and that Gen. Ord could only have meant that an interview would not be refused on any subject on which he (Gen. Grant) had the right to act.

It thus appears that neither with the Confederate authorities of any State, nor through the commanding generals, will the Government of the United States treat or make any terms of agreement whatever for the cessation of hostilities. There remains, then, for us no choice but to continue this contest to a final issue; for the people of the Confederacy can be but little known to him who supposes it possible they would ever consent to purchase, at the cost of degradation and slavery, permission to live in a country garrisoned by their own negroes, and governed by officers sent by the conqueror to rule over them.

THE LAST EFFORT.

Having thus fully placed before you the information requisite to enable you to judge of the state of the country, the dangers to which we are exposed, and the measures of legislation needed for averting them, it remains for me but to invoke your attention to the consideration of those means by which, above all others, we may hope to escape the calamities that would result from our failure. Prominent above all others is the necessity for earnest and cordial co-operation between all departments of Government, State and Confederate, and all eminent citizens throughout the Confederacy. To you especially, as Senators and Representatives, do the people look for encouragement and counsel. To your action—not only in legislative halls, but in your homes—will their eyes be turned for the example of what is befitting men who, by willing sacrifices on the altar of freedom, show that they are worthy to enjoy its blessings. I feel full confidence that you will concur with me in the conviction that your public duties will not be ended when you shall have closed the legislative labors of the session; but that your voices will be heard cheering and encouraging the people to that persistent fortitude which they have hitherto displayed, and animating them by the manifestation of that serene confidence which, in moments of public danger, is the distinctive characteristic of the patriot who derives courage from his devotion to his country's destiny, and is thus enabled to inspire the like courage in others.

Thus united in a common and holy cause, rising above all selfish considerations, rendering all our means and faculties tributary to the country's welfare, let us bow submissively to Divine will and reverently invoke the blessing of our Heavenly Father, that as He protected and guided our sires when struggling in a similar cause, so He will enable us to guard safely our altars and our firesides, and maintain inviolate the political rights which we inherited.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, March 13, 1865.

Howell Cobb on the Rampage.

Howell Cobb of Georgia (formerly Speaker of the United States House of Representatives,) addressed the people of Georgia on the 16th ult., in this strain:

There is no longer any grounds for differences of opinion among men who are true. From this time forth, mark the man who begins to talk about peace, who say the war ought to close, are despondent, encourage disaffection and ill feelings toward our efforts to prosecute the war, and whose words and conduct show that they are in favor of reconstruction, though they do not talk it openly. Keep your eyes on the man who talks this way.

It is better to be free than to be rich. It is better to be beggars and free than to be enslaved and have millions of the miserable perishing stuff which we call property. Some persons think I am more interested in our success than the people generally. This is a great mistake. The tree upon which Lincoln will hang me, when he catches me will not wither and die till he hangs you upon it also. Lincoln hates me, and I know it; and if you think he loves you, you are greatly mistaken. Ponder well; hesitate long before you yield to the delusive hope of a restoration of the Union. Go among the people where the Yankee conquest has prevailed. Would that you could have accompanied me to the Carolinas a few days ago. No man can form any conception of the cruel, wanton destruction but those who see it. Standing there and beholding the wreck and ruin around me, I asked: Why, oh, why is this? It is when the enemy comes to our plantations and takes our stock and provisions. I can understand that. It is to supply his wants. Atlanta is almost one vast pile of ruins. When Sherman left it he deliberately burnt it. Was this applied indiscriminately? Was this necessary to his success? Did it add any new laurels to Sherman, except to that wreath of infamy for his previous villainies? Then why was it? I answer, it was prompted by their malignant hate of our people, their unquenchable and hell-born hate. Do you ask me to reconstruct with them? I went to the graveyard, and stood there among the city of the dead. There were hundreds, perhaps thousands, of our gallant soldiers sleeping quietly their last sleep, who had given their lives a holy sacrifice for our holy cause. And I thought of reconstruction! and it seemed as though a voice rose from the graves of the gallant dead, saying, "Never! Touch it not!" and I called upon God to witness that I had sworn I never would; and so help me God, I never will! (Enthusiastic and prolonged cheering.) Life is but a span. Property is but a fleeting show. Put me in the grave, but never put on me the garment of a submissionist! (Cheers.)

The Rebel Treasury Impoverished.

The following official announcement appears in the Richmond papers:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., RICHMOND, March 15, 1865.

Patriotic citizens in all parts of the country having expressed a desire to make contributions of money and government securities, in aid of the treasury; and ladies, animated by the noblest sentiments of attachment to the cause of their suffering country, having offered their plate and jewels, the Congress of the Confederate States adopted on the 13th inst., the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, Many patriotic citizens have expressed their desire to contribute, by donations of money, jewels, gold and silver plate, and public securities, to the relief of the Treasury; therefore

Resolved, By the Congress of the Confederate States of America, that the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to receive all such donations, and to publish in the daily papers a list of the donations received and the names of the donors.

SECTION 2. That when such contributions shall consist of certificates of indebtedness, lawfully issued by disbursing officers of the Government, and the parties holding the same are willing to give a part, but unable to give the whole, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to receive the proportion offered, if not less than one moiety, and to return the other moiety, in certificates of indebtedness, receivable in payment of taxes.

SEC. 3. To render the said public securities available to the Treasury, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to redeem the same before maturity out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved March 13, 1865.

THE MILITARY PEACE CONVENTION.

Correspondence between Gen. Grant, Gen. Lee, and Jeff. Davis.

RICHMOND, Va., March 13, 1865.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit for your information copies of the correspondence referred to in my message of this date, in regard to the proposed conference to adjust terms of peace by means of a military convention.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

LETTER OF GEN. R. E. LEE.

HEADQUARTERS C. S. ARMIES, 2d March, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding United States Armies:

GENERAL:—Lieut. Gen. Longstreet has informed me that, in a recent conversation between himself and Maj. Gen. Ord, as to the possibility of arriving at a satisfactory adjustment of the present unhappy difficulties by means of a military convention, Gen. Ord stated that if I desired to have an interview with you on the subject, you would not decline, provided I had authority to act. Sincerely desiring to leave nothing untried which may put an end to the calamities of war, I propose to meet you at such convenient time and place as you may designate, with the hope that upon an interchange of views it may be found practicable to submit the subjects of controversy between the belligerents to a convention of the kind mentioned.

In such an event, I am authorized to do whatever the result of the proposed interview may render necessary or advisable. Should you accede to this proposition, I would suggest that, if agreeable to you, we meet at the place selected by Gens. Ord and Longstreet for the interview, at 11 a. m. on Monday next.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
(Signed) R. E. LEE, General.

Official copy:
(Signed) C. S. VENABLE, A. A. G.
Headquarters, March 7th, 1865.

LETTER OF GEN. U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES UNITED STATES, March 4th, 1865.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Comd. C. S. Armies:

General:—Your two letters of the 2d inst. were received yesterday. In regard to any apprehended misunderstanding in reference to the exchange of political prisoners, I think there need be none. Gen. Ord and Gen. Longstreet have probably misunderstood what I said to the former on the subject, or I may have failed to make myself understood, possibly. A few days before the interview between Generals Longstreet and Ord, I had received a dispatch from Gen. Hoffman, Commissary General of Prisoners, stating in substance that all prisoners of war who were or had been in close confinement or irons, whether under charges or sentences, had been ordered to City Point for exchange. I forwarded the substance of that dispatch to Lieut. Col. Mulford, Assistant Agent of Exchange, and presumed it probable that he had communicated it to Col. Robt. Ould. A day or two after, an offender, who was neither a prisoner of war nor a political prisoner, was executed, after a fair and impartial trial, and in accordance with the laws of war and the usage of civilized nations. It was in explanation of this class of cases I told Gen. Ord to speak to Gen. Longstreet.

Reference to my letter of February 16th will show my understanding on the subject of releasing political or citizen prisoners.

In regard to meeting you on the 6th inst., I would state that I have no authority to accede to your proposition for a conference on the subject proposed. Such authority is vested in the President of the United States alone.

Gen. Ord could only have meant that I would not refuse an interview on any subject on which I have a right to act; which, of course, would be such as are purely of a military character, and on the subject of exchange, which has been entrusted to me.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

LETTER OF THE PRESIDENT.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 28, 1865.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding, etc.:

GENERAL:—You will learn by the letter of Gen. Longstreet the result of his second interview with Gen. Ord. The point as to whether yourself or Gen. Grant should invite the other to a conference is not worth discussing. If you think the statements of Gen. Ord render it probably useful that the conference suggested should be had, you will proceed as you may prefer, and are clothed with all the supplemental authority you may need in the consideration of any proposition for a military convention, or the appointment of a Commissioner to enter into such an arrangement as will cause at least temporary suspension of hostilities. Very truly, yours,
(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

FROM NASHVILLE.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 18, 1865.

A few days ago considerable excitement was created here by reports that fighting was going on at Strawberry Plains, above Knoxville. The somewhat propable supposition that Lee, in the event of abandoning Richmond as untenable, would dash down upon the Eastern portion of the State, and attempt the capture of our principal posts there, caused the said rumors to be discussed with lively interest. The news, however, turned out to be of very little importance, being founded upon a *reconnoitre* with a guerilla band rather above the average size.

Simultaneously with this report came dispatches to Headquarters here which contained information of such moment that Gen. Thomas left immediately for Knoxville, in company with several of his staff. It is inferred, and very correctly too, that the prospects indicate active movements in this portion of the Department. Should the rebels concentrate a force and move down upon Knoxville, they will not find their task an easy one; on the contrary, they will be confronted by troops whose exploits, under Sherman and Thomas, and the prestige of whose good name will not be relinquished by them at this hour of the struggle. On the other hand, if the Confederate forces do not assume the aggressive, it is not at all improbable that an expedition will be speedily organized in East Tennessee to co-operate with Schofield and Sherman in the grand advance upon the rebel capital. Such a move would be greeted with delight by every soldier in Thomas' army.

The 4th corps received marching orders several days ago and leaves Huntsville, Ala., a portion for Chattanooga, and one or two divisions, it is understood, for Knoxville. The 4th is under command of the gallant Stanley, who is honored and loved by every officer and man in the corps. It is in splendid condition, fully recuperated after the fatigues of the Nashville campaign.

New regiments are constantly streaming through the city *en route* for the front. They are composed almost entirely of firm, hardy looking men, and really, although many of them have had brief experience in handling a musket, present nevertheless a decidedly martial appearance. Several of these regiments were detained at this point a number of days by interruptions in the military railroads, but to their credit be it said, they behaved in a strictly quiet and orderly manner.

The great freshet here, only second to that of 1857, has abated. After a flood of nearly a fortnight's continuance, during which no insignificant portion of the suburbs was completely submerged, the waters of the Cumberland have withdrawn to the limits of its banks. Much damage has been experienced by private property holders, but the loss to the government has been immense. Railroad bridges were swept away everywhere, and for some time not a train was running on any of the military railroads south of this city. The loss in stores, forage, &c., was likewise very heavy.

The Chattanooga road was repaired after an interruption of four or five days; but the Nashville and Decatur line, as well as the Northwestern road to Johnsonville, will not be in complete running order short of a couple of weeks at least.

Guerillas in this State are still rampant, and their outrages, notwithstanding the vigilant surveillance of our forces, cannot be entirely suppressed. This brings me to speak of the capture of a train on the Louisville and Nashville road a day or two ago. A band of about fifty, belonging to the organization of the notorious Harper, attacked the passenger train which should have arrived in this city Wednesday at 10 a. m. The wretches tore up the track for perhaps a hundred yards near Glasgow Junction, and when the cars were hurled from the rails, fired several volleys indiscriminately upon the wreck. The train guard replied with a few fizzing shots, but soon threw down their arms, when the Johnnies pounced upon the passengers, robbed them of all their money and other valuables, after which they plundered the express car and then set fire to every car. After they had gone the flames were extinguished, however. The mail and baggage car was not molested.

About a dozen individuals were injured, two or three by the shots of the guerillas, and the remainder by the upsetting of the train when thrown from the track. Many of the passengers censure the train guard as acting very cowardly on the occasion.

Brigadier General Cruft, with several hundred men belonging to a corps with Sherman, passed through the city yesterday, *en route* for the East.

The weather yesterday was very warm and pleasant, the thermometer standing 80 deg. in the shade. Last night, however, a severe storm occurred, and to-day the temperature has changed so much that overcoats and shawls are again in requisition. D. M.

☞ Jay Cooke, the Government Loan Agent, has arranged with Wells, Fargo & Co., of San Francisco, to have all the express offices of that great company furnished with Seven-thirties. This will add about 300 new subscription offices, and will doubtless be the means of calling out vast amounts of gold now lying idle in the West.

THE LAW COURTS.

The Whisky Case Decided for the Defendant—Cut-Throat Leases in Court—Criminal Record—Prisoners to be Sentenced To-Day—Probate Matters, Etc.

Nothing was done in the United States Court yesterday, and nothing before Commissioner Hoyne, except what is elsewhere reported.

CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Judge Williams*—In the case of Joshua I. Marsh vs. Adolphus and George Muller, default was taken as to the last named defendant, and judgment entered for $159.

In the garnishee case of Robert Ross for the use &c., vs Ross & Gossage, default was taken and judgment entered for $560 18.

The matter now engaging the attention of the Court, is the important chancery suit of Chickering and Ludington, against the executor and heir of David Lee, of New York, which has been twice to the Supreme Court. The bill is to redeem ten acres in Brand's Addition, and eighty acres in Johnson and Lee's subdivision, from a mortgage given in 1857, by Josiah E. McClure to E. K. Hubbard. Eminent counsel are employed in the cause, and very many new and important points are raised. The value of the property is not far from $250,000.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Judge Higgins*—The bonds in the "certified check" case of Smith against Rounds were perfected yesterday, and the case goes to the Supreme Court for final adjudication. The entire business community will watch the issue of this case with interest. If the view contended for by the defense be sustained in the court of last resort, it will work a revolution in commercial transactions.

The "Whisky Case" of Schutler vs. A. F. Croskey, was decided in favor of the defendant.

The cause entitled Patterson and Kellogg vs. Standish, assumpsit, to recover $150 upon a note of hand given by defendant, was tried by a jury yesterday. Verdict for defendant, and judgment for [illegible].

An important questions now pending in the Superior Court, as to the right of a landlord to eject a tenant, without due process of law, holding under what is known as a "cut-throat lease." These leases, it is known, expressly specify that on failure to perform the covenants of the instrument, the landlord shall be authorized to enter upon the leased premises and remove a tenant with force if he will not leave peaceably. The facts in this case are these: Richard Callahan leased a building on River street, known as No 12, where he carried on his business as cooper. He was two months behind with his rent, and Matthew Laffin the landlord early one morning, before Callahan came to his place of business, tore down the house. The tearing down is not denied, but Laffin relies upon the clause in the lease above mentioned for his defense. The cause has been once before tried in the Recorder's Court, and a verdict of $200 obtained for the plaintiff. A new trial was granted and the case removed to the Superior Court under the statute. The amount of damages claimed in the amended declaration is $5,000. Evans for plaintiff and Reed for defendant.

RECORDER'S COURT—*Before Judge Van Buren*—The State's Attorney has been compelled to continue many of the criminal causes set for trial during the present term. The interests of the people are thought not to be altogether safe with the present Jury—that is, they appear to have a peculiar objection to finding a prisoner guilty. It is very true that no man should be taken as guilty merely because the Grand Jury have indicted him, but we have noticed on several occasions that the jury have been unwilling to convict those whose guilt there existed not a shadow of doubt in the minds of those who heard the testimony. While it is but just that the prisoner should have the benefit of all reasonable doubt, it is not just to the community that those against whom evidence of guilt is overwhelming should be turned loose without punishment. It will not do to make the administration of justice a farce and sham. We make these remarks without reference to any particular case, but upon general principles.

The jury in the case of the People vs. Catherine Dudley, Adam Murphy, Margaret Difford and John Cummings, indicted for dragging and robbing a soldier named Solomon Gray, at the Montreal House, in this city, yesterday morning, after being out all night, came into court with a verdict of not guilty as to Margaret Difford and John Cummings, and guilty as to Adam Murphy. In the case of Catherine Dudley, the jury disagreed and were discharged. Murphy's term of imprisonment was fixed at three years in the penitentiary. This case has been hotly contested, the people being represented by the State's Attorney and Joseph Knox, Esq., and the defendants by John Mason, Esq. and C. M. Willard, Esq.

In the case of the People against Patrick Hogan and others indicted for riot, H. M. Chase, Esq., counsel for the defense entered a motion to quash the indictment on the ground that there was no legal liability on the part of the accused as appears from the record. The points raised by the counsel were extremely novel, and if decided according to his interpretation of the law, would have an important bearing upon the practice in similar causes in this court. Judge Van Buren took the matter under advisement and will render a decision on Monday morning.

Anna Ryan plead guilty to an indictment for [illegible], and she was under eighteen years of age. [illegible] the attempted firing of the City Bridewell.

The case of the People against James Pattin, indicted for larceny, was tried before the jury, and resulted in a verdict of acquittal.

Patrick Hennessy, indicted for robbing "Mary Simons," was placed on trial, but acquitted [illegible] because of misnomer in the indictment.

The jury in this Court was yesterday discharged for the term. Judge VanBuren will sentence the prisoners this morning at 10 o'clock.

COUNTY COURT.—*Before Judge Bradwell.*—Mary A. H. Ferry presented an account of her guardianship of her wards, Ellie H. and James W. Ferry, from which it appears that her entire receipts were $57,598.15, and her disbursements in their behalf, $946.81. Judge Bradwell ordered the guardian to invest $7,500 in 7.30 U. S. Bonds, for each of the minors.

In the matter of the estate of Jesse Brown, the administrator was discharged from citation on payment of costs, and excused from accounting until the suit now pending in the Circuit Court, of Boone vs. Brown and others be settled.

Wm. Bedford, of Palatine, was brought before the Court yesterday upon a charge of insanity. A jury was empanelled, and the insanity proven, whereupon the respondent was committed to the custody of the Sheriff, for transportation to Jacksonville. The jury generously donated their fees to the Sanitary Commission.

The estate of Jacob Joyce was declared insolvent and the administratrix discharged from further proceedings.

The will of Evans Hughes was proved, and the renunciation of Moses William, one of the executors named in the will, entered of record, whereupon letters testamentary were ordered to issue to Rob't G. Owens on bonds of $10,000.

The Christian and Sanitary Commissions.

A circular has appeared in the public prints in behalf of the Christian Commission, signed by its committee in this city, in which occurs the following language:

"In this connection, the Committee of the Christian Commission deem it incumbent on them to correct an erroneous impression produced by the circulation of a document agreed upon and signed by the Committee of both Commissions at a joint meeting, held Sept. 30, 1864, to the effect that there was no rivalry between the two Commissions [illegible]

"We do not allege or suppose that such use of the document referred to was intended or authorized by the Chicago Committee of the Sanitary Commission. [illegible]"

As the President of the Northwestern Sanitary Commission was not present at the joint meeting referred to, (being absent from the city) the undersigned has been requested by the Commission to correct certain mistakes in the above statement.

1. The circular mentioned was issued by the Sanitary Commission, and not by its "agents." It contained the agreement of the two Commissions and nothing more.

2. The circular has not been "recently issued," but was printed and distributed immediately *after the joint meeting*, and has been in circulation more or less ever since, according to the understanding that each Commission should publish it as widely as possible in all appropriate ways.

3. According to our recollection it is an entire mistake that at the joint meeting "it was decided not to issue it as a circular." A joint committee was appointed to prepare the result for publication in the daily papers, and then each Commission was left to give such further publicity to it as might be deemed desirable. Not a member of the Sanitary Commission present has the slightest recollection that the subject of a circular was even mentioned in any way. If it was, and was set aside, it must have been only as a proposition to rely on a circular *instead* of publishing it in the newspapers. Most certainly no objection was made to issuing it in a circular in *addition* to its insertion in the public prints.

4. It is an astonishment to us that any objection should *now* be expressed to the circular, which contains nothing but the unanimous agreement of the two Commissions, and the opening sentence of which is this:

"To prevent misapprehension on the part of the public as to the work of these two Commissions among the soldiers, they have jointly decided to set to publicly the basis upon which they stand, as co-laborers in raising and disbursing the supplies necessary to prosecute the work."

If the parties were honest in the agreement, why should either of these object to its utmost publicity? The Sanitary Commission has adhered strictly to the agreement, in every respect, and proposes to do so still.

5. The idea that the objects of the two Commissions are precisely the same cannot have come from us or our agents; for we have ever insisted that the Christian Commission was particularly to relieve the spiritual necessities, and the Sanitary Commission the temporal necessities of the army. If any confusion has arisen, has it not come from agents of the Christian Commission claiming that it could do our work? We hope that nothing done by our approaching Fair will prevent the due support of the religious operations of the Christian Commission, which are worthy of all praise.

In behalf of the N. W. Sanitary Commission,
WILLIAM W. PATTON, Vice President.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 23, 1865.

The quietness which prevailed in the general markets yesterday was but a prelude to increased commotion to-day. It was the calm before the storm. Those who were so fondly assuring themselves yesterday that gold "had touched bottom," are to-day despondent and panic-stricken. Gold opened at 157 and remained quiet till the afternoon, when it broke down in a panic to 150½. As to the cause of the decline there were various rumors—the principal one being that Richmond was being evacuated. As the meeting on 'Change was over before the decline in gold was announced, the full effect on the markets can only be estimated; but wheat fell 4@4½c per bushel, and oats 2@3c per bushel, under the influence of the news. There was, however, a general anxiety to sell, and the demand was limited to the requirements of short-sellers.

The misfortunes which have befallen speculators during the past ten days has lessened the circle of operators very materially. Reason is now returning, and those of our merchants who have a good supply of "greenbacks" to their credit have made up their minds to keep them. The experience of the past two weeks is demonstrative of the fact that those who had their means invested in anything else than Government paper have been heavy losers. High prices of pork, produce, dry goods, &c., have gone, with the prospects of the rebels. Of course, it may be some time before gold falls to par; but every day brings us nearer that point, and the people are now basing future operations on the hypothesis that a dollar in Government securities is worth a dollar in gold.

The money market to-day was unusually stringent, and it was almost impossible to get accommodations at any of the banks. The downward tendency of gold and all values render the discount houses unusually cautious about making advances, and they are generally refusing every applicant. The rate is therefore nominal at 10 per cent. On the street rates of discount are irregular—ranging from 2@4 per cent per month.

Eastern exchange was a shade firmer to-day, but there was no change in rates. The bankers are buying at par, and selling at ¼ premium.

Gold opened to-day in New York at 157, and gradually fell to 150½. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd, gold broker:

10:30 a. m.	157	2:45 p. m.	153¾
10:45 a. m.	156¾	3:00 p. m.	151¾
11:00 a. m.	156¼	3:30 p. m.	151½
11:30 a. m.	156	3:45 p. m.	150½
1:45 p. m.	153		

Here the market was weak—opening at 156 on the street, and closing at 150. Business on the Stock Exchange was unusually light, but "cash gold" being scarce, quotations ruled higher than on the street. At the Morning Board, sales were made at 156¼@156. At the Afternoon Board, the market was dull at 152@150½.

There is nothing doing in Silver, and the market is nominal at 145.

Cook County Scrip was quiet and steady at 86. The demand at present is very moderate.

Government Bonds were firmer to-day. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. Five-Twenties	106¼	107@107½
U. S. Ten-Forties	94	95¼@94
U. S. Seven-Thirties	par and int.	
One Year Certificates	98¼	

—The Canadians are in great distress about the immense amount of American silver afloat, and the daily papers are urging the people to refuse it, unless at a discount; but the people are glad to get it at par for produce or merchandise.

—The following is a comparative statement of the earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company for the week ending March 21st:

EARNINGS.	1864.	1865.	Inc.
Passenger	$20,245.72	$47,019.97	[illegible]
Freight	52,350.69	60,949.69	8,599.00
Express	1,192.43	1,433.66	241.24
Mail	1,340.00	1,405.63	65.63
Total	$84,687.77	$110,807.94	$26,120.17

Being an increase of 30.99 per cent over last year.

—The exports of specie to foreign ports from New York last week, amounted to $109,700.

—The gold received at New York for customs duties from July 1, 1864, till March 18, 1865, amounts to $36,980,135, and the amount of gold interest paid out at New York during the same period, $26,583,170.

—The decline in Western railroad stocks in New York on Saturday last, according to the New York *Times*, was caused "by a sudden large fall in Northwestern Preferred, said to have been peremptory Chicago orders to sell."

—[illegible] in the N. Y. Stock Exchange on Monday last, is [illegible] by the New York *Herald*:

After three o'clock rumors were circulated to the effect that Mobile had been captured and Richmond evacuated, as also that Gen. Lee had resigned, and a strong combination, including a well known speculative banker, largely "short" of stocks and gold, sold the market down till it touched 150¼. A very "panicky" state of feeling, fraught with great danger, was thus revived. It is the intention of the 'bears' to precipitate the decline as far as possible, and the parties at work have no insignificant financial resources at their command. If they succeed in their designs they will add millions to their own riches, bankrupt three-fourths of the financial and commercial houses in the country, and leave the public treasury empty, and the danger of a great commercial crash is becoming more and more imminent. If the "bear" party is left in control of the gold room, the threatened panic, it is safe to say, will be inevitable. It would not be like any former panic witnessed in this country or any other, for its results would be destructive in proportion to the inflation which preceded it.

—The Boston money market is easier. Large remittances of balances due from New York have been made, and banks are now offering money on call to those who will respond at a day's notice. The general loan market continues stringent, and on miscellaneous collaterals it is quite difficult to borrow, except at high rates. There is a sharp demand for money in the discount market, and the rate for first class paper is 9 per cent. It is very rare to find money under that rate.

—In Philadelphia money is more stringent, and capitalists part with their funds only on the most undoubted security, at 7@[illegible] per cent on call.

—In New York, on Monday last, the money market was active, and there was no unusual distrust among lenders. Call loans were made at 7 per cent, and commercial paper of the highest grade was discounted at 8@9 per cent.

—Thirty-two National Banks were authorized last week—the largest number yet organized in one week—with a capital of six millions six hundred and forty thousand dollars.

—The total number of National Banks now organized is 900. The conversion of State Banks has just commenced, but they are coming in very rapidly.

—The total value of exports from Boston for the week ending March 17, including specie, was [illegible], against [illegible] for the corresponding week in 1864.

—The Boston papers complain loudly of the dullness of the trade in foreign merchandise.

—In Milwaukee money is very scarce and Eastern Exchange is quiet at par to ¼ prem.

—In Cleveland, Eastern Exchange is quoted at [illegible] discount buying and par selling.

—The New York *Express* of Monday last says: "There is a mistaken idea that all business is now done on a cash basis, which is not the case, for merchants have been falling back in the credit system for some time."

—With regard to Wisconsin currency the Madison *State Journal* furnishes the following:

"We learn that the total amount of currency returned to the Bank Comptroller and destroyed up to March 21st is $571,072.

"All Milwaukee and Madison money is taken at par here except the Wisconsin Bank of Madison. All Eastern currency and all Wisconsin, except the bills of the banks in the list given below, are taken at one per cent discount.

"The bills in the following list are not yet bankable:

Bank of Sparta.	Monroe Co. Bank.
" Beloit.	" Northern*
" Interior.*	" Prairie City*
" Jefferson.	Rockwell & Co's
" Manitowoc.	Rock County
" [illegible]	Shawano*
E. B. Hinckley & Co's Bank.	St. Croix Valley*
Corn Planters' Bank*	Walworth Co.
Frontier*	Wisconsin Bank of Madison.
Kenosha Co.	

—Those marked with a star come under the denomination of "wild cats," and will probably be the last to make arrangements to redeem their circulation. The discount, however, even on them will be small. We again urge our readers not to sacrifice on their Wisconsin currency."

—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* of to-day has the following:

"We note only a few trifling changes in our Wisconsin Bank list. The notes of the Bank of Whitewater are again taken by Marshall & Ilsley, at a discount of ½ of 1 per cent. The First National Bank now takes the notes of the German Bank (Sheboygan) at ½ of 1 per cent discount."

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 23.

SALES AT THE FIRST BOARD.

1,000 5-20s	107	2,000 Gold b 10	155
1,000 5-20s	107	5,000 " b 10	155¼
5,000 C. co. scrip	86	5,000 " s 3	155¼
2,000 Gold s 3	155¼	2,000 " b 10	156
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SALES AT THE SECOND BOARD.

4,000 Scrip	86	2,000 Gold s 3	151¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

RUFUS HATCH,
(FORMERLY HATCH & HUGHES,)
BROKER,
No. 25 Exchange Place, New York.
Government Securities, Stock and Gold, Bought and Sold Exclusively on Commission.
REFERENCES:
Messrs. Solomon Sturges Sons, Chicago, Ill.
Messrs. Hinckley & Handy, Chicago, Ill.
C. T. Wheeler, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
J. Y. Munn, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
G. A. Rogers, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
Messrs. Bound, Bailey & Co., New York City.
Messrs. Meakin Bros. & Co., New York City.
Messrs. E. A. Tucker & Co., New York City.
Messrs. H. J. Lyons & Co., New York City.
E. H. Baxter, Esq., Rutland, Vt.
Messrs. Lathrop, Smith & Co., Oswego, N. Y.
C. Durant, Esq., President Rock Island Railroad Co.

New York Stock Market.

Closing prices for cash, March 23, 1865. Received by [illegible] & Co., Commission Stock and Bond Brokers, 24 Clark street, Chicago.

	1st Bd.	2d Bd.		1st Bd.	2d Bd.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hudson River	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ill. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reading R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.
U. S. Fiscal Agent, and agent of Jay Cooke for receiving subscriptions to the popular 7-30 Loan. [illegible] These notes are free from taxation, both State and municipal, are the only Government securities now open to subscription [illegible] LEGAL TENDER NOTES, with accrued interest to date of deposit will be received in payment for subscriptions [illegible]
J. A. ELLIS, President.
[illegible], Cashier.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 23.

The following summary shows the movement in Produce and Provisions during the past 24 hours:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST 24 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, brls	566	411
Wheat, bu	5,100	
Corn, bu	8,325	1,030
Oats, bu	5,893	
Rye, bu	1,119	
Barley, bu	1,270	423
Grass Seed, lbs	62,473	16,229
Flax Seed	1,173	
Broom Corn	1,745	
Cut Meats, lbs	52,800	158,845
Pork, brls		193
Lard, lbs	430	114,475
Tallow, lbs	1,472	
Butter, lbs	13,650	43,580
Dressed Hogs, No.	31	
Live Hogs, No.	992	179
Cattle, No.	752	126
Hides, lbs	43,851	16,341
Highwines, brls	61	61
Wool, lbs	275	
Lumber, feet	35,000	1,022,030
Shingles, No	600,000	225,000
Lath, No		171,000
Salt, brls		[illegible]

There was a moderate attendance on 'Change to-day, but owing to the uncertainty regarding gold, there was a heavy and dull feeling, and business was light.

In Provisions we have but little to report. Mess Pork was freely offered at $24.50, and some as low as $24.00. The demand, however, was trifling, and only 300 brls were sold, 100 at $24.50 and 200 brls on p. t. Prime Mess Pork was dull and nominal—with sellers at $24.00, and a limited demand at $23.50. Sweet Pickled Hams were dull—with sales of 100 trcs good city at 15c. Bulk Meats and Lard were neglected.

Highwines were heavy and 1c lower, with trifling sales at $2.08—the market closing weak and nominal.

The Flour market still continues inactive. We note sales to-day of 200 brls at $6.50 for spring extras and $5.00 for spring supers.

The market for Wheat opened on the "curbstone" at $1.18½ for No 1 spring, but on 'Change fell back to $1.18, at which it ruled comparatively steady until the receipt of the New York dispatch, when a firmer feeling became manifest and the market closed strong at $1.18½. The advance of 5c reported in the New York dispatch did not find much credence among operators. The transactions sum up 58,000 bu at $1.30 for No 1 Red; $1.20 for No 2 Red; $1.24 for Extra Spring; $1.18@1.18½ for No 1 Spring, and $1.06@1.06½ for No 2 Spring in store—closing firm at $1.08½ for No 1 Spring in store.

Corn was dull at yesterday's ruling prices, with sales of a few thousand bushels at 73½@73c for No 1, and 60@65c for rejected—the inside figure for North Side receipts.

Oats opened at 50c, but afterwards fell back to 49c for No 1. Subsequently the reports from New York gave a firmer feeling, and the market closed quiet with sellers at 50c and buyers at 49½c. The sales foot up 90,000 bushels, at 49@50c for No 1. Nothing doing in No 2.

Rye was dull, neglected and nominal, at 80c for No 1 and 75c for No 2.

Barley was 2@3c easier and rather irregular with sales of old No 2 at $1.05 and new No 2 at 98c@$1.00. Sample lots ranged from $1.00@1.08.

Timothy Seed was in fair request and steady, with sales at $3.00@3.80 for good to prime lots. Clover was quiet with trifling sales at $11.50. We did not hear of any transactions in Flax Seed.

Groceries are steady and unchanged, but the volume of the business is on the main light—the inquiry being restricted to the immediate wants of purchasers.

The propellers are now contracting Flour to Buffalo at $1.00 per brl, and we note the engagement of the propeller Queen of the Lakes at that figure.

Cattle continue dull. The demand is very light, owing both to the stringency of the money market and the limited facilities for shipping. There are still a large number of Government Cattle in the yards waiting shipment. There is no material change in the market since yesterday.

The sales to-day amount to 760 head, at a range of $4.40@9.25 for thin Steers to extra selected Steers.

Hogs were more active to-day, owing to a limited shipping demand, but the market continues weak and unsettled, and there was no improvement from yesterday's quotations. There were none left over unsold.

The sales to-day amount to 916 head, at $10.50@11.50 for light to heavy smooth Hogs.

Sheep were in fair request, and the offerings were all sold at $6.75 for light and $9.00 for good heavy Sheep.

LATER.

In the evening, the decline in gold caused a farther depreciation in the general markets. Wheat fell 4@5c ₩ bushel, with sales of upwards of 100,000 bushels No 1 Spring at $1.14@1.14½—closing at $1.14. Oats were dull and 2@3c lower, with sales of No 1 as low as 47c. Provisions were weak, and we note sales of 500 brls Prime Mess Pork, seller 30 days, at $23.50. At the close, Mess Pork was offered at $24.00, and Prime Mess at $23.00, without buyers. Whisky was neglected.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 23.

The market for Dry Goods is very much unsettled, and prices are somewhat irregular to quote. Sheetings and Prints are selling at a decline of 1@2c on the quotations given yesterday; but, owing to the difficulty of procuring supplies from the East, the wires being still out of order, merchants are somewhat in a fog.

The following are the closing quotations for Carpets, which show a material decline:

CARPETS.

Lowell, 3 Ply	$2.25	Sanford's Ingrain	1.25
Extra Sup. Ingrain	1.85	Belgrade Ingrain	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Union	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Oil Cloths, No. 1	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Hem. Tarry Druggets	[illegible]

The N. Y. Provision Market—March 20.

The New York *Express* of Monday says the provision market in that city was very much depressed, owing to rumors of a panic raging in Chicago. The *Times* of the same date says the market closed very heavy, owing to the extremely unfavorable reports received from Chicago.

Pittsburgh Oil Trade—March 21.

Business, so far as sales were concerned, was dull. There seems to be a large difference between the views of sellers and buyers, hence but few sales to record. [illegible] their property that was carried away. We are pleased to learn that they have so far been quite successful. Their loss will not be so heavy as first supposed. The stock of oil in the market is not large. Holders are firm in their views, and are in no hurry to dispose of their stock. The boats due from Oil City had not arrived when we left the landing. They will no doubt be found at the wharf this morning. [illegible] The only receipts of oil this week were [illegible] barrels. [illegible] On the Allegheny wharf we noticed a good deal of activity, a large number of workmen being employed in loading empty barrels for the oil region.

CRUDE OIL.—The demand was moderate, and prices in the East have advanced. The principal drawback at present, however, is the unsettled state of the gold market. Sales of 500 barrels at [illegible], without packages; this would be equal to [illegible], packages included. The sales of Oil will be few so long as the Oil men are engaged in hunting up the property that was carried away by the high water.

REFINED OIL.—We did not learn of any transactions. Prices were nominal, as I too unsettled to furnish a correct rate to go by.

RESIDUUM AND NAPTHA.—Were quiet, prices being irregular.—*Commercial.*

The Wheat Crop in Michigan.

The Cold Water (Mich.) *Sentinel* says that wheat in all parts of the country shows to good advantage since the disappearance of the snow. However, wheat was generally sowed late, and the slight rooting will render it more liable to be thrown by the slight freezings of the spring.

Butter.

Butter is quoted in Detroit at 30@35c for choice, and in Cleveland at 25@30c for Western Reserve roll.

Butter was quoted in St. Albans on Thursday at 30@35 cents per pound. The Rutland (Vt.) *Herald* says at Buffalo, N. Y., butter is selling at 40 to 45 cents; at Oswego, 35 cents; and at Auburn, a day or two since, good butter was offered at 25 cents a pound and refused.

The Worcester *Transcript* says, prime new butter was sold in that city at the close of last week for 30 cents per pound.

New York Butter Market, March 21.

The New York *World* says: Butter is quiet and prices are without change. We quote:

State firkins and tubs, fair to good	32@38
Western reserve, good to choice	18@27
Central Ohio	18@27
State tubs, good to choice	32@40

Toledo Grain Market March 22.

WHEAT—The transactions were confined to 1,000 bu No 1 red at $1.61, and 1,000 bu No 2 red at $1.55.

CORN—No sales; we continue former quotations: 86c for No. 1 new.

OATS—Last sales at 55c.

Seeds in Philadelphia—March 21.

There is some little inquiry for Cloverseed, with further sales in lots at $15@15.50 ₩ bushel, the latter for choice. Timothy is quiet at $5@5.25, and Flaxseed at $3.30 ₩ bushel.

Crops in Indiana.

Wheat throughout the State promises fairly. There is a fair prospect of abundant fruit, with the exception of peaches. The latter are generally conceded to be a failure; but, as fruit panics are common at this season, it is possible there may be a crop after all.

Lumbering in Wisconsin and Michigan.

EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—The Eau Claire *Free Press* states that the lumbermen of the Eau Claire and Chippewa Valleys are already making preparations for the drive in the spring, and are canvassing the country for men to assist in getting the logs down. Four and five dollars per day is readily offered for hands, and all the heavy loggers are making calculations for a "big freshet," which we will no doubt have, if good indications and the prophecies of "old settlers" are any criterion to go by. There is a vast amount of snow in the woods, and the swamps and lakes are all full, which is a favorable omen for this country, and should we have high water in the spring, the Chippewa Valley will be proportionally flooded with "greenbacks" next season.

The same paper says that the snow is waist-deep along the Chippewa, though not quite so deep as the Eau Claire. If the snow should not melt too suddenly, a splendid drive may be expected.

SAND BEACH, MICH.—The winter has been an excellent one for logging. Messrs. Covington, Pack & Co. have put into their mill pond four million feet of logs. Messrs. Pack, Jenks & Co. have one million feet of logs at their mill, and two million feet in the creek, six miles up the stream. Messrs. Lenty, Durant & Co. have in at their mill nearly two and a half million feet. Messrs. J. P. & Co. are rebuilding their mill, and when finished it will be one of the best in the State. Messrs. L. D. & Co. are also making extensive improvements in their mill. This firm have constructed a pond to hold their logs at an expense of nearly $5,000. They are extending their dock into 11 feet of water. Messrs. P. J. & Co are building a new dock into the same depth of water. Messrs. C. P. & Co. have extended their dock 100 feet into 14 feet of water.

Marine Intelligence.

NAVIGATION PROSPECTS.

The recent heavy rains, in connection with the warm and spring like weather, have produced a marked effect on the ice in this region, requiring but a short continuation of the same to open navigation between this point and Port Huron. Lake St. Clair, which only a few days since was traversed by loaded teams, has at length gave way. The ice has broken up and was yesterday passing down in large quantities. That which came under our notice was completely dissolved into a honey comb, requiring no great effort for our ferry steamers to pass through it, and with but trifling impediment to their usual speed. We shall not be surprised to see, by the close of the present week or a free and uninterrupted channel between the points above noted, which we trust may be the case.—*Detroit Tribune.*

LAKE ERIE.—It is thought, from the immense amount of ice at the lower end of Lake Erie, that navigation will not open much, if any, before the 1st of May.

EAST SAGINAW.—The ice went out of the river at this point on Sunday. For thirteen years the ice has moved out on Sunday. Navigation is not open to Bay City, and will not be for several days, as the ice is gorged very heavy at Willow Island. Water in the river is low, and it is now probable that the logs on the upper streams will not come down. If so, the supply will be short, and prices of lumber will remain high. Buyers are already in market and prices are firm.

PORT HURON.—Black river is clear of ice several miles from the mouth up. E. M. Carrington and Belford & Son are each building a schooner of 190 tons burthen. Carrington's will be launched on the 28th inst. Capt. Arnold is also building a schooner of 150 tons. The steamer Forester is being fitted up and painted in fine style, and will be on her first trip between here and Detroit next week, if the route is clear of ice.

RIVER ST. CLAIR.—The ice in the St. Clair river has concluded to leave us for the present, breaking up very peaceably, doing no damage to the docks or floating property. The steamer Sea Gull, Capt. R. J. Gordon, made her first trip to Port Huron last Saturday. She will continue on this route until navigation fairly opens, or the regular line of boats between Detroit and Port Huron commence running.

NAVIGATION OPEN AT CLEVELAND.—The *Herald* of Monday says the schooner W. L. Manning arrived there on Sunday, and yesterday morning the scow Supply arrived—both from Black River. It also says navigation is fairly opened and the coasting trade begun.

IMPORTANT TO VESSEL OWNERS.

BUFFALO, March 21.

VESSEL OWNERS—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—There will be an adjourned meeting of the Executive Committee of the Vessel Owners' Association, held at the city of Buffalo, Wednesday, March 29th, 1865, at 10 o'clock. A full attendance is required to complete the organization.

WM. G. BROWN,
FRANK PEREW,
E. S. J. BEMIS,
Executive Committee of Buffalo.

Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Milwaukee and Canada papers please notice.

In this connection we are requested to call the attention of vessel owners who have not signed the articles of agreement to sustain the action of the Detroit Convention, to call at the office of H. S. Halsted, 120 South Water street, and do so at once, as the local committees are now called to meet at Buffalo for permanent organization.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 23, 1865.

BEEF CATTLE.—The receipts to-day, according to Board of Trade report, amounted to 752 head, and shipments to 520 head. The receipts this week have been quite light, but much too large for the demand. Government contractors are unable to obtain money to operate with, and if they could, would have no disposition to buy, as they have a large amount of stock still in the yards waiting shipment.

There is little or no demand for the New York market. Operators have burnt their fingers almost every time they have shipped any stock this spring, and they play shy. There is no material change in prices since yesterday. The market is very much depressed and buyers have it all their own way.

The sales to-day amount to some 760 head at a range of $4.40 to $9.25 for thin Steers to extra selected Steers. The following are the sales at the several yards to-day:

SALES OF BEEF CATTLE TO-DAY.

PITTSBURGH AND FORT WAYNE YARDS.

Wallwork & Mallory sold Marks 109 head oxen and steers, averaging [illegible] [illegible] George Adams sold Zeigler 38 head oxen and steers, [illegible] [illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

Conger & Co. sold Hazlewood 15 head thin steers, [illegible] [illegible]

SHERMAN'S YARD.

[illegible]

COTTAGE GROVE YARDS.

[illegible]

HOGS—The receipts to-day, according to the Board of Trade report, amounted to [illegible] head, and shipments to [illegible] head. There was some little demand to-day for shipment and most of the Hogs in the yards were sold; but there is no improvement in prices, and buyers operate very cautiously.

The sales to-day amount to 916 head at a range of $10.50@11.50 for light to heavy smooth Hogs. The sales at the various yards to-day were:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

PITTSBURGH AND FORT WAYNE YARDS.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Av.	Price
Brown	Tilden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallwork & M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Av.	Price
Conger	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHEEP—There is a fair demand sufficient to take all the receipts, which are light.

The sales to-day amounted to [illegible] head, and are as follows: [illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 23, 1865.

FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We continue to quote:

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To New York, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible — the price-current lists in the right-hand column (Alcohol, Beans, Broom Corn, Bagging, Cheese, Coal, Coffee, Fruit, Fish, Grease, Highwines, Hides, Leather, Lumber, Oil, Carbon Oil, Provisions, Seeds, Sugars, Syrups, Salt, Tallow, Teas, Tobacco, Wool, Wood) cannot be read]

DR. TEBBETTS' PHYSIOLOGICAL HAIR REGENERATOR.

So popular is this new article [illegible]

ESPECIAL TO GROWERS [illegible]

Improved (Ventilated) [illegible]

Special Notices.

[illegible] Toothache. [illegible]

Catarrh. [illegible]

Doctor Thomson [illegible]

Destiny—What is it? [illegible] MADAME EUSTIS LARRARD [illegible]

A Correspondent. [illegible]

Dr. Bigelow. [illegible]

Packet Line. THROUGH LINE TO MEMPHIS, [illegible] St. Louis Railroad and Memphis and St. Louis Packet Line. [illegible] No. 61 Dearborn Street.

Public Sale. PUBLIC SALE—Whereas [illegible]

Petroleum.

PETROLEUM.

THE NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL

PETROLEUM COMPANY,

ORGANIZED UNDER THE MINING AND MANUFACTURING LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Capital, One Million Dollars,

IN

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND SHARES,

AT

$10 per Share, not Liable to Assessment.

Government Bonds and Securities taken in Payment for Stock.

OFFICES:

No. 24 Empire Building,

71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Post Office Address, Box 5,358, N. Y.

OFFICERS:

Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.
WM. F. PHELPS, Vice-President.
ROBERT [illegible], Secretary.
[illegible], Superintendent, [illegible], Pa.
ATLANTIC BANK, 142 Broadway, N. Y., Treasury.

The Wells of the Company are now Producing Oil.

Payment for stock may be made in drafts, post-office orders, government bonds and securities, which will be taken at their market value.

Communications may be addressed to the Company, P. O. Box 5358, New York City, or to "Atlantic Bank," Treasury of the New York and Liverpool Petroleum Company, 142 Broadway, New York City.

Prospectus sent to any address on application, containing a full and clear account of the operations of the

Most Successful Petroleum Company.

Subscription received by EDWARD S. GOSS, [illegible] Clark street.

Petroleum Land Office.

GREGORY, TENNEY & CO.

OIL CITY, : : : : : : PA.,

BROKERS IN OIL LANDS, LEASES, AND INTERESTS IN OIL WELLS.

Property bought and sold on commission. Parties desiring to form Joint Stock Companies supplied with choice oil territory on liberal terms.

Oil Lands! Oil Lands!

[illegible] Cumberland, Monroe, Green, [illegible] and [illegible] counties, all [illegible] on rivers, creeks and [illegible], on them are numerous oil springs and other of the best evidences of good oil lands.

In Barren county, adjoining, are the lands of the Boyd Creek, Germania, New York and Boston and Barren river oil companies.

Have also lands for sale in Meade county, near a producing oil well, and where some twenty-one others are now being put down. Will also sell the valuable business property in Rock Haven, being the shipping point for the Meade county oil region; together with its good oil prospects, there being two small oil springs near the river.

I have several charters for oil companies of the most liberal character.

I was among the first in Kentucky to give attention to its oil interests, and my selections of oil lands comprise many of the best in the State. Apply to

R. S. GRAHAM, at Jno. H. Thomas & Co's
No. 312 northside Main st. bet. Fifth and Sixth,
Louisville, Kentucky.

Cut this out for reference.

Banking and Exchange.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

CHICAGO AGENCY.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED.

Exchange on New York, Canada, and England

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

ROBERT REID, Agent.

About May 1st, will remove to 46 LaSalle street, one door south of the office now occupied.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK

—OF—

ST. LOUIS.

Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

This Bank is the authorized agent to receive subscriptions to the United States 7-30 loan.

Liberal commissions paid to Banks and Bankers who subscribe for deposits.

Notes delivered to any point reached by express free of charge. J. H. BRITTON, President.

THOS. A. STODDART, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, [illegible]

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Manufacturers' National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, [illegible] bonds, [illegible]"

[illegible]

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this [illegible] day of January, 1865.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Copartnerships.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the name and style of SMITH, McNEILL & CO., for the purpose of transacting a

General Commission Business.

Office, No. 1 Clark street, southeast cor. South Water.

ORRIN SMITH, Late Galena, Ill.
J. E. McNEILL, Late W. B. Happleton & Co.
J. SMITH, Late Banker, Winona, Minn.

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

83 Lake-St., Chicago, Illinois.

ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE, BURNING OILS, KEROSENE, SOAPMAKERS' STOCK, MANUFACTURERS' GOODS, &c.

[illegible]

[illegible] LEAD.

COLLIER WHITE LEAD

AND OIL COMPANY,

Manufacture and sell warranted

STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD,

Red Lead and Litharge.

PURE ZINC PAINTS,

CASTOR OIL,

LINSEED OIL.

The trade and consumers supplied on most liberal terms. CHARLES K. VICTERS, Secretary,
58 and 60 South Water st., Chicago.
Post Office Box 610.

Proposals.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,

[illegible]

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF [illegible]

[illegible]

GEO. W. CAMPBELL,
Captain and C. S.

E. PECK, Patent and Model Maker.

PATENT OFFICE DRAWING

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1865.

[For the Chicago Tribune.]

A FAREWELL [illegible]

Farewell, we part to meet no more,
Our time [illegible]
My [illegible] of [illegible] is o'er,
[illegible]

[illegible]

I go to [illegible]
[illegible]
I [illegible] fully wrought
The [illegible] of this heart.

Like one of old, thy pure young life
Was gain'd [illegible] flowers fair,
But mine so mark'd by storm and strife,
I would not ask thee share.

But, Allow dear, I know thy heart:
What trifles make it ache,
And how like [illegible]
Fierce pangs that [illegible] break.

I know, too, thou canst ne'er forget,
Though [illegible] in thy heart,
The [illegible] will oft regret,
By fate compell'd to roam.

In after years thou'lt think upon
This sweet, but fleeting spell;
And sometimes, too, of him who's gone,
Who breathes his last farewell.

Feb'y 22, '65. CLARENCE ORVILLE.

OUR ST. LOUIS LETTER.

Extraordinary Decapitation—The Disloyal Office Holders—Gen. Pope's Last Order—Guerrillas on the Wing—The Secesh Contribution—Mrs. Ewell's Gold, Etc., Etc.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

ST. LOUIS, March 20, 1865.

Probably the most extraordinary official decapitation which ever occurred in this country was decreed by the passage of an ordinance by the State Convention, now in session, on Friday last by a vote of forty-three to five, with about [illegible] created a political revolution [illegible] effected [illegible] the Copperheads and old Claybanks are howling about the alleged infamy of the act, it is generally acquiesced in as a wholesome measure. The Governor is invested with power to fill about eight hundred offices, but the exercise of the power will probably be confined to less than one-fourth of that number of offices. The Governor has declared his determination to re-appoint every loyal officer elected by the people. The real object of this sweeping ordinance was to get rid of the disloyal Judges and officers elected several years ago in the strong conservative counties who are in full sympathy with the rebels. The restoration of civil law in counties virtually governed by secessionists is an absolute impossibility while the war lasts, and the convention has really done a wise thing, notwithstanding the hair-splitting objections of a few secessionists.

General Pope publishes to-day an order, giving shape and effect to his late letter to Governor Fletcher. He orders all military officers to co-operate with the courts in the interior, and to turn over all the bushwhackers, and other rebels against whom there is evidence sufficient to convict them of arson, robbery or murder, and in cases where such evidence is complete and perfect, and yet the courts, from any cause, acquit the accused, then he is to be re-arrested and tried by military commission. This is the gist of the order. It will be seen that General Pope in no wise relaxes the hostile vigor of martial law. He holds martial law in reserve, so that if the civil law shall be ineffectual for the punishment of offenders, then the military shall act [illegible] to prevent the release of [illegible] the escape of notorious rebels. Now that the matter is well understood by loyal [illegible] the interior, the plan proposed by [illegible] is daily increasing in popularity. [illegible] the General has received [illegible] from Washington that [illegible] against rebels shall be [illegible] sentences [illegible] without interference on the part of the President—a very important [illegible] connection with the proposed action of the [illegible].

The [illegible] order in [illegible] course [illegible] of this excellent [illegible] the State is of [illegible] many sections where [illegible] thick as blackberries [illegible] the State they have extreme western parts [illegible] the steamer [illegible] just below Kansas City, around some [illegible] some valuables and stores. They carried [illegible] dently meditating a second visit [illegible] left evil [illegible] time. In the Southwest there [illegible] gangs of guerrillas roaming [illegible] by committing depredations [illegible] kansas in a [illegible] of a [illegible] is extraordinary how a few rebels can keep a country in an alarm, and what absurd consequences a few rebels will lead to. Only last Tuesday Gen. Dodge received a communication from several citizens of Audrain county, asking that a company of troops be stationed at Mexico, on the North Missouri railroad, because the guerrillas were ravaging that county. The request was not granted. The secessionists of St. Louis are in great glee over the success of what they call "strategy" in evading the forced assessment for $10,000, levied lately by Gen. Dodge for the support of Union refugees. Capt. James B. Eads, the well known gunboat contractor, who busied himself once before in procuring the suspension of the sentence of banishment against a notorious rebel named Armstrong, was the prime mover in the last effort to save the secessionists. Eads proposed to Gen. Dodge that the sum of $10,000 be raised by voluntary contributions instead of by assessment on rebel sympathizers. The Third National Bank headed the list with $1,000, and a vigorous effort is to be made to raise the sum required. Probably Union men will be called upon to assist in making up the amount, though it is in every sense a rebel contribution and should be confined entirely to secessionists. Every cent given by Union men only lessens the amount to be raised by the friends of the South.

There is a good joke reported on Gen. Halleck in connection with the seizure of funds belonging to Mrs. Gen. Ewell. The rebel wife is now in Canada, and it was her request that the money on deposit belonging to her should be sent to Canada, that led to the discovery of the property. Somehow or other it was reported in Washington that Mrs. Gen. Ewell had been arrested and $[illegible] in gold seized, whereupon Gen. Halleck sent an order to this city directing Mrs. Gen. Ewell to be sent through the lines to the South immediately. As she is beyond control, of course the order is so much waste paper. The lawyers will make a desperate effort to [illegible] as they claim that it was her own individual property long before she married Ewell, and cannot be considered rebel property at all. She is the daughter of ex-Governor Campbell, of Tennessee, the Chairman of the McClellan delegation to the Chicago Convention. The amount involved will cause immense exertions on her behalf, as the prospect of losing all will enable her to promise a liberal per centage to procure its release from Uncle Sam's custody.

Gen. Grant's order revoking all trade permits to bring out cotton and other southern produce from outside our military lines, is understood to apply to all points on the Mississippi River, and has already caused a sensation among cotton speculators. Several of them who held permits took the boat at Cairo on Friday p. m. for Memphis and Vicksburg, in order to reach the scene of their operations before the arrival of official information from Gen. Grant stopping trade. This is one of the best orders ever issued. The rush for cotton seems to blunt the honesty of man, and when once a permit is issued, [illegible] for bringing in cotton, it means carrying [illegible] goods to the rebels and exchange for [illegible]. What folly for our armies to act on the policy of severing rebel railroads and destroying supplies in the heart of the Confederacy while [illegible] goods are carried [illegible] the lines from the river.

The Copperhead papers in Illinois and Missouri are chuckling considerably over the [illegible] of old residents with their families [illegible] to other States. Hundreds are going to Chicago. [illegible] the emigrants are all, or nine-tenths, secessionists, and their room is more acceptable than their presence. For every rebel going out of the State two loyal men come in, and the exchange [illegible] Illinois satisfactory to the people [illegible] and the counties bordering on [illegible] Terre Haute and St. Louis Railroad [illegible] with the rough scum of Missouri [illegible] thieving and [illegible] have in addition, can be charged to their account.

A party of engineers are preparing to leave the city for the line of the proposed railroad between Springfield, Ill., and Pana, the crossing of the Illinois Central and Terre Haute road. It is understood the Indianapolis and Terre Haute road will guarantee the iron necessary to finish this important railroad extension to your State Capital.

Coal Oil in Lawrence county, Ill.

[illegible] Coal oil [illegible] county, Ill. The Lawrenceville Journal says: The place of discovery is immediately east of the Embarrass River, and adjacent to the O. & M. R. W. On the east side of the river there is an extensive marsh of unaccountable appearance, presenting such a boggy surface as to prevent either man or beast from penetrating. Old citizens have long noted an oily substance on the water, and upon occasion of fire being in the woods, the marsh ignites, and has been known to burn for several weeks in succession, and until repeated rains would exhaust the flames.

Indian creek, situated a short distance south of Lawrenceville, courses through a region of coal; and a certain Geologist, after having spent some time in an investigation, observed that he had made a discovery which he could not then disclose, but would at the proper time startle the country. The water of this stream, owing to its admixture with oily matter, is unfit for any use. There is a certain other locality, a short distance South in this County, of curious interest. It is a low mucky ground, upon which vegetation does not grow, except a singularly appearing grass which cattle will not eat.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—The New York Tribune of Saturday says: "We have returns from seventy-two cities and towns, giving the vote on the Judicial Amendment to the State Constitution. Thus far the majority is 173 in favor of the Amendment, being 4,288 for it to 4,115 against. We doubt the probability of its being carried, however, as the [illegible] rural districts, seems to be running against it."

THE GREAT CAVALRY RAID.

The Heroes of the Shenandoah on Horseback.

SUCCESSFUL AND TRIUMPHANT MARCH.

Railway Trains Captured, Railroads Demolished, Bridges Burned.

Millions Worth of Property Destroyed.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM REBEL SOLDIERS TO JEFF. DAVIS.

From a very long and graphically written narrative of Sheridan's grand march we condense the following interesting particulars commencing with the battle of Waynesboro. The details of that battle we have already given. The results are comprised in the following:

Just as the troops entered Waynesboro, Early, disgusted, took a car in waiting for him, passed down the road a piece, jumped off and took to the mountains. There were three trains on the track, two of them having locomotives attached with a high head of steam on. These two trains moved off rapidly, but the easterly opening of the railway tunnel through the mountain was reached by the first, as the second train passed through. A volley was fired at the engineer, killing two men, one a Major, according to the report of a prisoner since captured, who was on the train, and wounding several others. The engineer was so badly scared that he jumped off and climbed into the mountain. The third train, consisting of sixteen cars, and loaded with commissary stores and ordnance, was captured. Five pieces of artillery were captured with this train. Some property was destroyed at the next station, but Greenwood Station was a mine. Not less than $1,000,000 worth of property was destroyed there. Several hundred bales of cotton, about 1,000 horse accoutrements, saddles, muskets, bales of cotton cloth, cases of uniforms, and other clothing, and a large lot of commissary stores, were all destroyed, together with the railroad depot and other buildings. Wagons, ambulances, artillery, in fact all the material belonging to Early's grand army was captured and destroyed along the road leading through Rockfish Gap. The wagons were all loaded with army supplies—principally provisions. The property captured and destroyed on the road and at Waynesboro is valued at another million of dollars—making at least a loss of $2,000,000 (greenback value) to the so-called Southern Confederacy. It is believed not a man belonging to Early's command escaped, except the remnant of Rosser's cavalry, numbering about 175 men. Early, Long, Wharton and Lilly, were the Generals in the battle on the rebel side. Wharton escaped in the cars, Early to the mountains, and the whereabouts of the others is questionable. It is reported Long concealed himself in town, and that Lilly was either a prisoner or killed; but as to the truth or falsity of these reports I am not able to decide at this time. The result of the day's business foots up as follows:

Prisoners captured	1,333
Wagons and ambulances	150
Horses and mules	800
Artillery, with carriages and caissons	11
Battle flags	[illegible]
Other flags	18
Property destroyed (estimated value in greenbacks)	$2,000,000

FIFTH DAY'S MARCH TO CHARLOTTESVILLE.

FRIDAY, March 3, 1865.—At 6 o'clock this morning the 3d division was in the saddle again, and took the advance. [illegible] more moderate than yesterday's [illegible] day and [illegible] tween this [illegible] Charlottesville Court House [illegible] reports. [illegible] covered bridge, 300 feet [illegible] Meacham's Run, the railway depot, [illegible] a lot of provisions in store, also destroyed two loaded cars on the railroad. [illegible] of these cars was found a large lot of the best French calf-skins. Gen. Custar was met one mile outside of Charlottesville by the Mayor and other city dignitaries, carrying a white flag. The city was formally surrendered and protection asked for. Upon reaching the Virginia University, the whole Faculty came out under a white flag, and asked to have the property of the institution protected. Col. Whitaker entered the town and placed guards at every street corner where the column was to pass, and the 3d division moved through and encamped under the shadow of Monticello. An immense iron railroad bridge across the Rivanna River, and several wooden bridges, have been destroyed here to-day.

There has been captured to-day, besides what is given above, three pieces of artillery, (two 10-pound Parrots and one 6-pound smooth bore,) three railway cars full of supplies and about one hundred prisoners.

SIXTH DAY.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Sunday, March 5, 1865.—All remains quiet as yet; no one has appeared to disturb or make us afraid. The [illegible] clouds have disappeared and the sun is [illegible] brightly.

[illegible] papers found [illegible] Early's [illegible] at Waynesboro, [illegible] Major General, which Gen. Custar is anxious to trade for his own [illegible] now in rebel hands; also an official [illegible] the defenses about Richmond, and the following letter, referred to in a previous [illegible]:

[illegible]

ARMY OF THE VALLEY, Feb. 2, 1865.—The mission of Vice President Stephens is the most momentous of any that has ever been undertaken by any person or persons on this continent. The soldiers of this army, the [illegible] all pray for their success [illegible] think, well, [illegible] heavy [illegible] years, and [illegible] far as fighting [illegible] peace seems far off. The lives of many good and wise men have been taken. Science and the arts have been crippled—but still the war goes on. Suppose Fulton had conceived his idea of steam power, and before consummating his scheme, had been slaughtered in the carnage of the strife. The same supposition with regard to Morse, how great the loss would have been to the present age. And yet we know not but that as great discoveries have been lost to us by this cruel war. We deplore, and know that you deplore the loss and suffering entailed upon us by this war. Therefore, we pray you strive every way in your power to settle our troubles by arbitration. Let the sword [illegible] and [illegible] remain can be had, let it come, let it come [illegible] believe, it is clear that England and France from the first [illegible] now have held a hand upon the fates of the contending parties, and stimulated the weaker by turns. They now wonder that we should hesitate to make soldiers of our slaves. This is to strengthen us for another year or two for resistance. They hope by this means to weaken both nations, and then they will divide the spoil.

Is this a better fate than reunion? Perhaps we can get [illegible] terms, but if not, let us accept them; [illegible] our own [illegible], have our own shipping, [illegible] secure the only true independence [illegible] have. Most of us have fought [illegible] our last battle. Our property has all been lost to us, our wives and children are found to suffer, if not starve, in the next six or eight months, and we beg you to enable us to quit this war with honor. The [illegible] is too great to fight; we can't [illegible] any show of success in another campaign. [illegible] Then strive, honored sir, [illegible] to settle speedily this horrid war. God Almighty aid you in the good work. MANY SOLDIERS.

This letter, it appears, was sent to Jeff Davis. It was sent to Gen. Early, and indorsed, in Jeff. Davis' own handwriting, as follows:

"It is to be hoped this is not a fair sample of the feeling of the army of the Valley." J. D.

To Gen. Early.

FROM CHARLOTTESVILLE TO COVEVILLE STATION—EIGHTH DAY.

MONDAY, March 6, 1865.—General Sheridan's troops left Charlottesville at six o'clock this morning—the sun shining brightly, the air bracing, the roads still in a horrible condition.

The 3d division took a southwesterly road, and halted at night near Coveville Station, on the railroad to Lynchburgh. As Custar's command moved out, bands playing, and all the captured battle-flags—thirteen—displayed, the Michigan boys saw the display, and gave General Custar some hearty cheers. Indeed, such is the respect entertained by that gallant brigade for General Custar, that they never can resist the temptation to cheer when they meet him.

While stopping for two days at Charlottesville, the command was busily engaged all the [illegible] destroying the railroad track leading to Lynchburgh, and also in the direction of Gordonsville. In this work was included the destruction of an iron bridge about one thousand feet long. The wood-work was first burned, and then Captain Lee, Provost Marshal of the 3d Division, received special instructions to remove all the iron from the piers, which was done by attaching telegraph wire to the frame, and a large number of men detailed for the purpose of taking hold and pulling it over by main strength; the framework fell with a terrible crash into the river, twenty-five feet below. Another bridge, about eight hundred feet long, over another stream, called Morris' Creek, was also entirely destroyed.

NINTH DAY.

TUESDAY, March 7, 1865.—At a little past noon a halt was made at Livingston or Nelson C. H., the county seat of Nelson county. The inhabitants, as at Charlottesville and throughout that portion of Albemarle county, [illegible] the column passed, had never seen Union troops before, and believing them to [illegible] human beings were naturally much alarmed. Many ran away to the mountains, those, however, who remained, had no special cause to regret it, for soon ascertaining that "you uns" were just like "we uns," the people opened their houses and behaved themselves with much propriety. Among those who fled at our approach was the Postmaster, taking with him only worthless Confederate money and leaving behind letters and everything else. Among the letters were several containing useful as well as interesting information. Thirty kegs of tobacco were found in the Post Office building belonging to the Confederate Government, this was of course appropriated. In other respects the place was not disturbed.

Col. Wells' command to-day destroyed a long bridge across the Tye River. The only opposition met with was from a brother of Gen. Early, who had some forty or fifty men under his command. These were dispersed with a few shots.

Col. Capehart's command (a portion of it) scoured the country effectually between the Rockfish and Arrington Station, capturing thirty-five hogsheads leaf tobacco, three wagons and six prisoners. All such property is of course destroyed, except such portions as may be required by the command. The Charlottesville & Lynchburg Railroad has been more effectually destroyed than any other road before laid with T rail. Fence rails were piled parallel with the track and burned; the iron, expanding by the heat, bends sideways, thus saving all the labor of bending up and twisting.

The 1st division (Gen. Devin), accompanied by Brevet Maj. Gen. Merritt, proceeded yesterday morning [illegible] Charlottesville, a distance of twenty-five miles. At Scottsville, which is on the James River, [illegible] the canal and an aqueduct were destroyed; [illegible] boats loaded with ammunition, and various other public property, were destroyed. To-day the 1st division moved up the canal toward New Market, destroying the canal as it moved along. Fifteen locks were disabled between the points named.

TENTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1865.—Col. Pennington's command yesterday captured in one mill near North Gordon, 200 barrels of flour, which was distributed to his men. Since leaving Staunton, the whole command has subsisted on the country, and has been abundantly supplied.

The enemy last night succeeded in destroying the bridge across the James River at Duquidsville. Lieut. Moore, with a detachment of 200 men, made a dash up the towpath, ten miles to the bridge, last night, in the hopes of securing this bridge; but it was primed with turpentine and other inflammable material, so that it was easily fired. The enemy followed up the river on the opposite bank to the Duquidsville bridge, and occasionally fired a shot across. At one point a woman came out and asked if they had heard any thing of the Yankees. The response was, "No—what put that into your head?" There was a flying rumor that the Yankees were about, but she did not believe it possible they would be allowed to come there. For the last forty-eight hours Gens. Merritt and Devin have been operating on the canal and vicinity, between the mouth of Hardware River, westerly to Duquidsville. Night before last, Colonel Maxwell, with the 1st Michigan, was sent off direct from Charlottesville to Palmyra, just opposite Fluvanna Court House, and a bridge about twenty-five feet long, over the Fluvanna River, was burned. Carter's bridge, across the Hardware river, where it passes between the Green and Carter's Mountains, was destroyed by the main column. At Howardsville a large Confederate saddle factory was destroyed, and along in the canal one boat, containing 9,000 shells en route to Richmond, two boats containing bacon, hams and other provisions. 150 barrels of flour was captured at one point. At New Market 350 hogsheads of tobacco were found, claimed by an agent of the Austrian Government. This was destroyed, leaving the question of ownership to be settled hereafter. This morning, at about 10 o'clock, that portion of the command with which Gens. Sheridan and Curtis had been operating, rejoined Gens. Merritt and Devin at New Market, on the James river. The enemy attempted yesterday to destroy a long bridge there is here over the Tye, but were prevented by the timely arrival of some of General Devin's command.

Colonel Randal, with the Second New York, destroyed, among other bridges, one across Rockfish river, which cost $40,000 before the war. Col. Wells to-day with his command destroyed a bridge across Buffalo river 100 feet long, one over the Tye river 480 feet long, and another over Rucker (between the Buffalo and Tye) 60 feet in length. All of these bridges were made in Alexandria by the Railroad Company, and there are no duplicates in this vicinity, at all events.

ELEVENTH DAY.

THURSDAY, March 9.—Left New Market this morning at 7 o'clock, Gen. Custer in advance—the 1st brigade, Col. Pennington, leading off with the 2d Ohio, Col. Nettleton. The rain of last night makes the traveling today anything but agreeable, but fortunately we have a bright sun shining overhead.

The bridge having been destroyed by our own men across Rockfish Creek, at Howardsville, (where the creek empties into the James River,) the column was forced to take the tow-path. This gave us an opportunity to see how thoroughly Gen. Devins' command had destroyed the canal. Months of labor will be required to repair the damage on the canal alone. As we marched along the towpath rebel cavalry watch d us from the opposite bank, and anxiously inquired where we were going; but no one could answer that question. The negroes in this section were not run off, as had been done in some other counties, and lined the river bank to see the Yankee column. Here the African is found in his simplest state; they had been told by their masters that the Yankees would bring them to Cuba to pay [illegible] [illegible] the whole [illegible] as they look upon the [illegible] friends, and [illegible] colored [illegible] out of Charlottesville and vicinity, where one man, I am told, lost seventy-five able-bodied colored men.

From two miles west of Rockfish River the column moved to-day all the way to Scottsville, on the towpath. The whole distance made was about twenty-six miles—from New Market to Scottsville. Notwithstanding the squads of the enemy watched us closely from the opposite bank frequently within 300 feet of us, not a rifle-shot, so far as I can ascertain, was fired by them.

TWELFTH DAY.

FRIDAY, March 10.—The 3d division and 2d brigade of the 1st division left Saltville early this morning, and marched 25 miles to Columbia—the 3d division by the main road, the latter by the tow-path, guarding the trains. To-day we have had a great variety of weather. It was cloudy when the command set out; a slight rain subsequently fell, followed by hail, snow and sunshine. The road, of course, was in a bad condition. There was no skirmish during the day. Rebel cavalry on the opposite bank fired a few shots at the wagon train, but without doing any harm. Capt. Brown, of the 9th New York cavalry, with a small detachment, went down the river to within seven miles of Goochland Court House, and met a picket of 25 men. After a brief skirmish without loss, four of the enemy were captured, when the command returned, in obedience to orders.

Evidently Richmond is being stripped to be prepared for battle or evacuation, according to circumstances. Nearly all surplus supplies have been sent to Lynchburgh, and a few days ago troops were sent by rail to reinforce the command there, under the supposition that Sheridan premeditated an attack upon that place. Artillery and supplies have been sent to different parts of the country, doubtless to prevent the whole from being captured in bulk, in case of a disaster. Destroying the James river canal has materially interfered with the evacuation of Richmond.

For ten days before the canal was tapped by this command, every boat between Richmond and Lynchburgh had been pressed into the rebel service to remove materials from Richmond. Nearly all the commissary and ordnance stores thus far destroyed were recently from that city.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

COLUMBIA, Saturday Evening, March 11.—The command has rested here all day. A detachment was sent across the James last night to reconnoiter, but no force of the enemy was found. Weather pleasant.

A remarkable fact is the confidence Lee still appears to have in Gen. Early. This fact may be inferred from the following letter written after the disasters of last fall, and found in Early's wagon captured at Waynesboro.

[Confidential.]

HEADQUARTERS, Petersburgh, 18th Nov. 1864.

GENERAL: I am much obliged to you for the suggestion contained in your letter of the 14th. The subject has been frequently revolved in my own mind, and at times discussed with more than one officer in this army. Could the troops have been had earlier—even as late as Grant's last extension of his lines—I think there would have been little difficulty in the way of success. Now he has so fortified himself, in front, flank and rear, that on every face, so far as I know, we should have to go over strongly fortified lines to reach him, and in the face of heavy artillery and musketry fire. I will, however, endeavor to find a vulnerable point. In the meantime, make arrangements for going into winter camp. Let it not be known that you are making preparations, until it shall be proper to divulge it. See to the organization and preparation of your troops, and say nothing of your plans. I fully appreciate the importance of striking at the enemy this fall, or even winter, if possible, and shall endeavor to do so. Col. Baldwin informs me that the last requisition for arms which he has received from Major Allen was for 3,000 muskets. Three days since he received a letter from Col. Goyns, saying that he had sent Major Allen short the receipt of his requisition 3,110 arms. If you require more I will endeavor to send them. I think, with a scrutinizing search, you may collect a number of cavalry arms in the Valley. Make the experiment. Very truly yours,

R. E. LEE, General.

Gen. A. J. EARLY, Commanding.

FIFTEENTH DAY.

FREDERICKSHALL, Monday, March 13.—Another beautiful spring day and no general movement, as the troops are busily employed in destroying the Central Railroad and other property.

Last night the Fifteenth New York, Col. Copinger, proceeded to Bumpas Turnout, five miles east on the railroad, destroyed the station and cut the road. This morning the balance of Col. Wells' command proceeded to the same point, and one regiment was sent to Beaver Dam Station, five miles beyond, to cut the road there.

Gen. Custar has his headquarters at the house of a wealthy man named Harris, who, though a bitter secessionist, admits that everything looks dark for the Confederate cause. One of the painful incidents of war was experienced here to-day. The ladies—of whom there are several in the house—expressed a wish to hear some music. Dr. Smith, Medical Director, promptly sent for the band. There was an array of captured flags fastened to the yard fence, and the band struck up a lively air upon the lawn. The ladies, in company with several staff officers, were standing at the parlor window in social converse. Suddenly one of the ladies exclaimed: "Father's tobacco factory is on fire!" Sure enough, just at that inopportune moment there before them the black smoke rolled up from the several hundred thousand dollars' worth of tobacco, the property of the host. The scene that followed was a painful one. Mr. Harris has had a large amount of property at Wilmington and elsewhere destroyed and confiscated by the Union authorities, and this was about all he had left. The ladies retired in tears to their private apartments; the officers, mortified at the untimely conflagration, sought other duties. Mr. Harris was standing at a window in an adjoining apartment at the time, and the scene almost overpowered him. By acting the courteous host, he had expected to save his private property; but in this he was suddenly undeceived. The only consolation he received was: "It was what you bargained for when you joined in the treasonable attempt to destroy the Union." The black smoke still rolled upward, and the grief-stricken family still wept, the captured trophies continued to waive in the mild spring breeze, and the birds were singing merrily as the band on the lawn struck up the Miserere.

SIXTEENTH DAY.

TUESDAY, March 14.—Left Fredericksshall at five o'clock this morning and took the road toward Ground Squirrel Bridge, where the head of the column arrived at three o'clock p. m.

The weather, to-day, has been the warmest and most delightful yet experienced, and the roads have mostly improved, so that the wagon train can easily keep up with the column.

Ten or twelve miles from Fredericksshall, over Little River, a branch of the North Anna, and four miles from Beaver Dam Station, the mill of Dr. Flemming was struck. It is a custom mill and was filled with grain, meal and flour, to which the command was helped liberally.

Yesterday afternoon Col. Morrow attempted to carry Early's promise into execution of striking on the flank. Seven miles this side of [illegible] was confiscated the NN [illegible] New Army, Major Compson, [illegible] was detached for the [illegible] the command of Col. Wells, at Bumpas Station.

Morgan formed his two hundred men (who are armed with shot-guns, carbines and muskets,) in line of battle, when Capt. Bu[illegible] deployed a squadron as skirmishers, and the enemy, after a battle, shortly disappeared through a piece of woods.

But a few miles had been made on the road leading to Mound Squirrel Bridge, over the South Anna, before fresh tracks were seen on the road, and immediately afterwards negroes and white troops gave us the information that Gen. Early, with about then 250 men, was less than an hour's ride in front. Lieut. Col. Whittaker, with detachments from the 1st Connecticut and 2d Ohio, were started in pursuit, at a gallop. Less than two miles had been made, before Early's stragglers commenced coming in, and at the end of about four miles, Col. Whittaker was within a few rods of Gen. Early. The enemy, being closely pressed, scattered in every direction. Capt. Benton, of the best horse, was in the advance on one road. His horse was shot, and fell, fastening him by the leg to the ground. Several rebel officers rode up to him from the woods, and asked several questions, when one turned and asked a companion, "Shall I shoot him, General?" "No," responded the General (Early), "do not take life unnecessarily." Just at this moment some of our cavalry came within hearing, and the enemy fled, leaving Benton still confined under the horse, where he remained until relieved by some of his own companions. Before reaching Mound Squirrel Bridge, Early and his entire party had dispersed and taken to the woods, going in different directions, but still closely pursued by our men. Most of the fugitives forded the South Anna at a place in other times deemed impracticable; but liberty is sweet, and the only hope of escaping was by crossing this stream. Onward the different detachments sped. Our men were within a few hundred yards when Early and a few companions crossed the river. Capt. Hazlett, of the 1st Vermont cavalry, was in the advance. Early's party across the river was again divided and dispersed. Early this time only taking an orderly with him into the woods. This redivision of his company saved him from capture. The direction pursued by one squad led to the capture of two of our own scouts on a secret expedition; another party overtook Early's Adjutant General, a man named Moore, whom they captured. Several other straggling members of the party were picked up, but Early, favored by the darkness of the night, escaped.

Lieut. Col. Whitaker kept the main road with a detachment of men, and did not halt until he struck the Fredericksburg railroad, fourteen miles from Richmond, and then moved up to Ashland, capturing a number of prisoners and destroying some public property.

Lieut. Haswell, of the 1st Vermont cavalry, commanding Gen. Custar's escort, was sent down the Richmond dirt road, with a detachment of twenty-five men, to procure a late Richmond paper. He had proceeded only a few miles when he discovered a train of twenty-five army wagons parked near the road. These he destroyed, and captured forty mules, besides an Aid of General Early, named Bordwell, who had left Richmond at 10 o'clock p. m. with dispatches for his superior. The dispatches were destroyed by the prisoner, if he had any written documents. This, perhaps, was the most successful affair of the day, but the chase of Early was by far the most exciting and interesting. The wagon train captured has been used to [illegible] wood to the Richmond [illegible] just returned from the [illegible] covered.

SEVENTEENTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, March 15.—The command this morning moved [illegible] vicinity of Ground Squirrel Bridge [illegible] o'clock, on the road to Beaver Dam [illegible]—through mistake in the transmission of orders—and after marching about [illegible] miles, the column was compelled to [illegible] counter march, and recrossing the [illegible] returned to Ashland Station. [illegible] Barnhardt and Earl, and Lieuts. Moore [illegible] Custar were the first to re-enter the place and they succeeded in capturing the Adjutant of the 15th Virginia infantry, named August, who had rode into the village on a brief visit to his mother. A scout, who accompanied him, escaped. The advanced guard, a portion of the 15th New York, moved on through the village and encountered a rebel picket, which they charged and drove two miles, killing two and wounding several others.

From prisoners and scouts the fact was soon ascertained that a division of infantry, under Longstreet, (Pickett's) had been sent from Richmond to interrupt our march; but it seems their scouts had been informed of our movement towards Beaver Dam early in the morning, and believing the troops were marching northward, the infantry went into camp and commenced cooking breakfast when their pickets were driven in by the 3d division. Gen. Custar made such disposition of his command as to develop the strength of the enemy, and was in position all day long. The 1st Connecticut, Col. Whitaker, was sent southward on the railroad, and the 2d New York, Col. Randol, on what is known as the Telegraph Road, moving in a south-easterly direction from Ashland. The latter command met the enemy's advance skirmish line, and drove it back upon the reserve, when they rallied, and in turn the 2d was forced back a short distance. The fighting here continued at intervals during the afternoon and resulted in killing one of the 2d New York.

A number of men were slightly wounded, none seriously. Lieut. Col. Whitaker, on the railroad, having dispersed everything in his front, obtained permission to make a reconnaissance, and with a squadron of the 1st Connecticut, under Capt. Neville, moved down to Kilby Station, four miles. Nothing was seen on the way except scouts, but at the station a cavalry picket was encountered. It being important to capture a prisoner to obtain information, Col. Whitaker charged the enemy half a mile south of the station, in which First Lieutenant John W. Clark, commanding Company K, received a mortal wound through the groin and died on the field. After destroying Kilby Station, the reconnoitering party fell back to the main line unmolested.

THE LAST OF EARLY.

Early, attended by a single orderly, was heard of by Col. Whitaker as being in the woods only a short distance from Kilby Station. He then, according to the statement of several negroes, was making extended strides toward Richmond.

At nightfall the troops marched northward, the 2d New York covering the rear without molestation. At 11 o'clock p. m. both the South and North Anna rivers had been crossed, and the troops, tired and sleepy, went into camp while a heavy shower of rain was falling. The bridge across the South Anna was burned by the 8th New York; by some mistake this was done before Col. Maxwell, with a detachment, had arrived from Hanover Court House. The latter command, consequently, was compelled to ford the river.

EIGHTEENTH DAY.

FRIDAY, March 16.—Left camp this morning at daybreak, and marched to Weongabick, in King William county, without interruption.

Last evening, while the provost guard was walking through the woods, the two prisoner aids of Early managed to elude the guard and made their escape.

Numerous telegrams were captured yesterday, showing the greatest consternation to exist in Richmond.

NINETEENTH DAY.

Friday, March 17.—At 12 o'clock last night I left the command and accompanied a detachment of forty-five men under Capt. Burrough's, 8th New York cavalry, and under the direction of Capts. Moore and Allen, of Gen. Sheridan's staff, bearing dispatches. The most practicable route to our lines at the White House was thirty miles distant, and the whole of Longstreet's front had to be passed, as it was well known his command stretched along the Pamunky, with a view to cut Gen. Sheridan from communicating with this point. Rain fell at intervals until a late hour, accompanied by violent wind—one of the most disagreeable nights imaginable. To travel twenty-nine miles through a hostile country, where at every step a superior force of the enemy was likely to be met, was no very agreeable prospect; but thanks to the cool judgment and energy of Capts. Moore and Allen, the little band reached its destination in safety. It was not positively known that friends occupied the White House Landing, and when all eyes were eagerly peering through the morning's mist to decide the question, the smoke-pipes of an old North river steamer loomed up in the distance. Never did smoke-pipes look so lovely before, for they indicated as plain as an army of a hundred thousand men could have done, that we were out of danger.

State "Policy."

[From the Portage City (Wis.) Register.]

We referred yesterday to an attack by the Portage City Register on Milwaukee. It is instructive to notice that the whole article in the Register implies that the trade of the road it would have chartered [illegible] constructed will go out of the State to Chicago. It makes [illegible] a very plain one between making the road and use [illegible] country through which it passes, tributary to a neighboring city and State, or making it contribute to the State at large by building up our own cities.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

We have made no attack on Milwaukee, except to attack its policy, as indicated by its paper. It is true we have indulged in a little bit of pleasantry, at times, at the expense of "State pride"—a new name for our commercial metropolis—but we never had and do not now desire to see Milwaukee injured, but we shall always rejoice at her progress, if she makes it legitimately, and not to the detriment of the remainder of the State.

The position of the Milwaukee press is this: They are opposed to the construction of any more railroads in this State, unless they lead to Milwaukee, arguing that roads which point toward Chicago, direct trade from Milwaukee, thereby injuring her, and consequently injuring the State. No amount of benefits which can accrue to the people of the interior of the State, are considered to balance the injury to Milwaukee.

Our policy is to build as many railroads as possible, no matter in what direction they run, be it toward Milwaukee or Chicago, or in an exactly opposite direction. We would put in communication the northern and southern portions of the State, as we already have the eastern and western portions. We would give the farmers of the State the choice of as many markets as possible—of a Chicago market—of a Green Bay market—of a market at any of the lake ports—as well as a Milwaukee market. This can only be done by building north and south roads. See the necessity of this. Only last spring large quantities of wheat were shipped for Menasha from this place via the Fox River. It being of a superior quality, as all the wheat of Northern and Central Wisconsin is, some Janesville millers bought it and shipped it back to Janesville, over the Northwestern Road, at a decided advantage to themselves. Indeed very much of the wheat milled in Rock county is grown in the northern part of the State. The Milwaukee papers would discourage this policy; we would endeavor to increase it. We would give the lumbermen in the Wisconsin pineries the benefits of a market in Southern Wisconsin and Northern Illinois, which would be a great advantage to them. We would give the farmers of Southern Wisconsin an opportunity to get their lumber direct, by rail. They can figure up for themselves the dollars per thousand which they would save by it. [illegible] a railroad which would injure the construction of another; Milwaukee would build one which would repel the construction of any more. We would endeavor to have the Wisconsin Central road extended to Lake Superior; Milwaukee is especially hostile to it. We are decidedly in favor of building a road from Madison here; Milwaukee had control of a grant ample to construct it, agreed to do it, but choked and defeated the enterprise because its course was not in the direction of that city. We would have the Baraboo road constructed; Milwaukee has persistently refused to do it. Our railroad system should embrace the entire State, running north and south, as well as east and west. They should radiate in every direction and penetrate all sections of the State, the policy of Milwaukee is to have them all center there, and to deny the people of remote parts of the State any intercourse, except they obtain it by passing through her limits. We would have as many markets as possible; Milwaukee would have but one, her own, and would compel every bushel of wheat grown in the State, to be disposed of there on such terms as her wheat gamblers might graciously grant. We would have Milwaukee flourish, be thrifty and grow strong, as the result of her own enterprise and merit, and secure the trade of the State, because she can make her markets the best, inviting all trade to her; she voluntarily assumes the position of a mendicant, begs the Legislature to enrich her by compelling everybody to trade there, and forbidding them to go elsewhere.

The Legislature will determine which of the two policies will be the best for the State. If our local prejudice so far blinds us as to render us incapable of seeing the matter in its correct light, the Legislature will be very apt to put us right, and give the Milwaukee policy the preference. If that city is selfish, and advocates a policy which is adverse to the greatest good of the greatest number, the Legislature will undeceive her. We abide the result in perfect confidence.

Iowa.

The following gentlemen are regarded as candidates for the United States Senate, to fill Mr. Harlan's vacancy: W. B. Allison, S. J. Kirkwood, Fitz Henry Warren, A. W. Hubbard, Judge Baldwin, James F. Wilson, Gen. Curtiss, Hiram Price and J. A. Kasson.

A company has been formed at Fort Dodge, to develop the mineral resources of that region. Salt, gypsum, coal and coal oil are said to abound there.

The Burlington Hawkeye says that the vine produced there from the catawba grape is acknowledged to be the best in the United States. It closely resembles the "Rudesheimer Berg" of the Rhine. There are several large vineyards in that vicinity, cultivated by Swiss and German wine growers, and grape-growing is increasing very rapidly under the stimulus of the increasing demand for wine.

Michigan.

The Grand Rapids Eagle says that Dr. John Tatman, Postmaster at Newaygo, his wife and son, were arrested on the 14th inst. and lodged in jail on the charge of rifling the United States mail, purloining and breaking open letters. Afterwards they were all released and [illegible] and Gorman Reeves, [illegible] were arrested upon [illegible] and are now in jail awaiting examination.

Judge Wm. [illegible] Howell, of Newaygo, has been appointed Indian Agent for the State of [illegible] any longer.

The charter election just held in Albion, shows a largely increased Republican majority. The entire Republican ticket was elected.

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE STS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*5:45 p. m.
Night Express	*4:00 p. m.	*5:00 a. m.
Janesville Accommodat'n	*4:00 p. m.	*2:15 p. m.
Woodstock Accom	*5:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
GALENA DIVISION.		
Fulton and Cedar Rapids	8:15 a. m.	7:30 p. m.
Fulton and Iowa	*7:00 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
Freeport and Dunleith	9:00 a. m.	3:00 p. m.
Freeport and Dunleith	9:15 p. m.	1:30 a. m.
Rockford and Fox River	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Dixon	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva	5:30 p. m.	8:40 a. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
Detroit Express	*6:00 a. m.	*6:00 a. m.
Detroit Express	*5:30 p. m.	12:30 p. m.
Detroit Express	*10:00 p. m.	10:00 p. m.
(Trains for Cincinnati and Louisville:)		
Morning Express	*6:00 a. m.	*10:00 p. m.
Night Express	*10:10 p. m.	12:30 p. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.		
Day Express	*6:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Evening Express	5:30 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.
Night Express	*10:00 p. m.	*12:30 p. m.
DETROIT TRAINS.		
Express, via Adrian	*6:00 a. m.	12:30 p. m.
Night Expr's, via Adrian	*10:00 p. m.	*11:00 p. m.
PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Mail and Accommodation	*4:30 a. m.	*6:10 p. m.
Day Express	*6:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Evening Express, daily	5:30 p. m.	12:20 p. m.
Night Express	*10:10 p. m.	*12:30 p. m.
Cincinnati Express	*6:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Cincinnati Express	5:30 p. m.	12:20 p. m.
(Connecting with Pennsylvania Central R. R.)		
Leave Pittsburg	4:00 a. m.	4:25 p. m.	2:40 a. m.
" Harrisburg	1:30 p. m.	2:45 a. m.	5:00 a. m.
Arrive at Philadel.	5:45 p. m.	7:05 a. m.	12:30 p. m.
" N. York via Allenton.	10:10 p. m.	10:00 a. m.	2:45 p. m.
" N. York via Philadel.	10:30 p. m.	12:00 m.	6:45 p. m.
" Baltimore	5:45 p. m.	7:00 a. m.	12:30 p. m.
" Washington	10:10 p. m.	10:35 a. m.	5:15 p. m.
CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.		
(Late Cincinnati and Chicago Air-Line Railway.)		
Day Express	*6:00 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Night Express	*9:30 p. m.	11:00 a. m.
(For Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.)		
Mail and Express	*6:00 a. m.	11:00 p. m.
" "	7:40 p. m.	11:00 a. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*8:00 a. m.	*10:35 p. m.
Night Passenger	*12:15 p. m.	*3:00 a. m.
Kankakee Accom	*4:45 p. m.	*8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park Train	*6:20 a. m.	*7:30 a. m.
" "	*12:10 p. m.	*1:45 p. m.
" "	*3:00 p. m.	*4:25 p. m.
" "	*5:30 p. m.	*6:55 p. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	*8:00 a. m.	4:30 p. m.
Night Express	12:00 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Mendota Accommodation	*4:30 p. m.	9:15 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Day Express	8:00 a. m.	9:20 p. m.
Night Express	7:30 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	9:45 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	8:10 a. m.	4:30 p. m.
Night Express	12:00 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:45 p. m.	9:50 a. m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.		
St. Paul Express	9:00 a. m.	6:45 p. m.
Express	*4:30 p. m.	*12:20 p. m.
Waukegan Accommodat'n	5:35 p. m.	8:30 a. m.

*Sundays excepted. †Mondays excepted. ‡Saturdays excepted.

Miscellaneous.

BUTTERFIELD'S

OVERLAND DESPATCH

FROM ALL THE EASTERN CITIES,

To all commercial and mining points in

Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Idaho and Montana.

Through contracts given, WHICH INCLUDE RAILROAD AND OVERLAND TRANSPORTATION, AND ALL FORWARDING COMMISSIONS ON THE MISSOURI RIVER.

THE COMPANY EMPLOYS 2000 TEAMS,

And last season shipped to Colorado alone,

Over 14,000,000 lbs. of Freight.

Apply to any agent of the Company for rates and shipping directions.
Goods shipped in all seasons of the year.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:

ATCHISON, KANSAS.

NEW YORK, 1 Vesey street, A. W. SPALDING.
BOSTON, 21 State street, J. Q. A. BEAN.
PHILADELPHIA, corner 5th and Chestnut, W. H. MOORE.
CHICAGO, 74 Clark street, H. S. NICHOLS.
ST. LOUIS, 11 Main street, L. E. FORSYTH.
LEAVENWORTH, Main street, Isaac S. Eaton.

Through Bills of Lading given from above points.

D. A. BUTTERFIELD, Proprietor.

THE BABILLION

Patent Grain Dryer!

Great Improvement in Drying Grain.

Farmers and Grain [illegible] having suffered largely for years past with heated and musty grain, will please take notice that we are now erecting in the city of Detroit a dryer that will dry, cool and clean 2000 bushels of heated or [illegible] per hour. Also, will dry corn or [illegible] and of all kinds of grain that is in any way damaged can be put in condition for use. The plan is a new one. It has been proved, and tested in every way, and we are satisfied that it will be to the advantage of any one that will give it an examination, being cheaper and more durable in its construction than any other now in use, and is adapted to the use of any kind of fuel. Any information in regard to it, and for the sale of rights for State, County or City can be had by addressing JOHN BABILLION, [illegible]

Detroit, March 17, 1865.

LUMBER.

We have on hand a large lot of

3x8, 3x10 and 3x12, 16 feet long.
2x6, 2x8 and 2x10, 18 and 20 feet long.
3x10, 20 and 1⅛ inch Flooring.
40 cords slabs, for Kindling Wood.
A lot of Cull Joist for Sidewalks.
400 m. Lath, and a good assortment constantly.

R. MASON & SON,

146 Market street, corner Monroe.

Post Office Box 2061.

PRICE INCREASED

HORSES AND MULES WANTED.

OFFICE OF A. Q. M., 1st DIVISION,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 21st, 1865.

On and after this date (21st March) I am authorized to pay—

For Cavalry Horses, one hundred and sixty-five (165) dollars each.

For Artillery Horses, one hundred, and seventy-five (175) dollars each.

For Mules, one hundred and eighty (180) dollars each.

Dealers should be prompt if they wish to avail themselves of this increase [illegible]

[illegible]

C. DAY,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

Arrandale & Co.

WHAT THE "PRESS" SAY OF US.

Messrs. Arrandale & Co. have long been personally known to us, and we believe them to be every way worthy of public confidence.—[N. Y. Scottish American Journal, June 11th, 1864.]

We have inspected, at the office of Arrandale & Co's Agency for European Manufacturers Jewelry, a large assortment of fashionable and valuable jewelry of the newest patterns. We also noticed a large quantity of silver plate, and understand that the whole of these newly imported articles are to be disposed of on a novel principle, giving great advantages to buyers, and affording extensive employment to agents. We know the firm in question to be very respectable and thoroughly worthy of public confidence, and recommend our readers to read their advertisement.—[N. Y. Albion, Sept. 3, 1864.]

By Messrs. Arrandale & Co's arrangement, the advantages must be on the side of the customer, [illegible] he knows what he will get for his dollar before hand, and knows also that if he is not satisfied.—[N. Y. Weekly News, Aug. 6, 1864.]

EMPLOYMENT FOR LADIES.—The most pleasant and [illegible] employment we have heard of for ladies, is the sale of certificates for the Great Gift Distribution of Arrandale & Co. A lady of our acquaintance has been very successful in this way, not only in filling her own purse, but in doing a good turn to those to whom she sold the Certificates, as will be seen by our advertising columns. Gentlemen can also be thus engaged.—[N. Y. Sunday Mercury, Aug. 14, 1864.]

In our columns the reader will find an advertisement of Arrandale & Co's Gift Distribution of watches, jewelry and silver ware. In consequence of that advertisement we received several specimens of the jewelry advertised, and we are warranted in saying that, both in finish and quality, they quite exceeded our expectations. They turned out to be just what they had been represented.—[Irish Democrat, (Lewiston,) Aug 17, 1864.]

"The British Whig of Kingston, C. W., says, Nov 2, 1864: One of our subscribers became an agent for Arrandale & Co., and [illegible] request from some of my friends, sent us [illegible] on our [illegible] for inspection, and without hesitation we can state that each and all of the articles were worth treble the amount of cost to the recipients, and some of them ten times.

We have seen some very pretty specimens of table and tea spoons, gold watches, ladies' chains, pins, bracelets, etc., which have been sent by Arrandale & Co. to this place for $1 each.—[Angelica Reporter, N. Y. State, Feb. 22, 1865.]

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

GREAT SALE OF

WATCHES, CHAINS, DIAMOND RINGS, &C.,

ONE MILLION DOLLARS WORTH.

To be Disposed of at One Dollar Each.

WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE.

Not to be paid for until you Know What you are to Receive.

SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES.

ALL TO BE SOLD FOR $1.00 EACH.

[illegible]

200	Musical Boxes	$20 to $150	each.
150	[illegible] with Bells and Castanets	[illegible]	
500	Silver Teapots and Coffee Urns	20 to 50	
500	Chafing Dishes	30 to 100	
1000	Ice Pitchers	20 to 50	
2500	Syrup Cups with Salvers	20 to 50	
5000	Goblets and Drinking Cups	5 to 50	
3000	Castors, Silver	15 to 50	
2000	Fruit, Card and Cake Baskets	20 to 50	
5000	Dozen Silver Tea Spoons	10 to 20	doz.
10000	[illegible] Table Spoons and Forks	20 to 40	
250	Gents Gold Hunting-case Watches	50 to 150	each.
250	Ladies Gold and Enameled Hunting-case Watches	35 to 70	
500	Gents Hunting-case Silver Watches	35 to 70	
3000	Gold Vest and Neck Chains	4 to 30	
3000	Oval Band Bracelets	4 to 8	
3000	Jet and Gold Bracelets	5 to 10	
2000	Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains	5 to 20	
7000	Solitaire and Gold Brooches	4 to 10	
5000	Coral, Opal & Emerald Brooches	4 to 8	
5000	Mosaic, Jet, Lava and Florentine Ear Drops	4 to 8	
7500	Coral, Opal & Emerald Ear Drops	4 to 6	
4000	California Diamond Breast Pins	2.50 to 10	
3000	Gold Fob and Vest Watch-keys	2.50 to 8	
4000	Fob and Vest Ribbon slides	3 to 10	
5000	Sets Solitaire Sleeve buttons, Studs, &c.	3 to 8	
3000	Gold thimbles, Pencils, &c.	4 to 6	
10000	Miniature Lockets	2.50 to 10	
4000	Miniature Lockets, Magic Spring	10 to 20	
3000	Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, &c.	2 to 8	
5000	Plain Gold Rings	4 to 10	
5000	Chased Gold Rings	4 to 11	
10000	Stone Set and Signet Rings	2.50 to 10	
10000	California Diamond Rings	2 to 10	
7500	Sets Ladies Jewelry, Jet & Gold, Cameo, Pearl, Opal and other stones	4 to 15	
10000	Gold Pens, Silver Extension holders and Pencils	4 to 10	
10000	Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders	6 to 10	
5000	Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders	15 to 25	
5000	Ladies Gilt and Jet Buckles	5 to 15	
5000	Ladies Gilt and Jet Hair Bars and Balls	5 to 10	

ARRANDALE & CO.,

Manufacturers' Agents, 167 Broadway, New York, announce that all of the above list of goods will be sold for ONE DOLLAR each.

In consequence of the great stagnation of trade in the manufacturing districts of England, through the war having cut off the supply of cotton, a large quantity of Valuable Jewelry, originally intended for the English market, has been sent off for sale in this country, AND MUST BE SOLD AT ANY SACRIFICE! Under these circumstances, ARRANDALE & CO., acting as agents for the principal European manufacturers, have resolved upon a

GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION,

subject to the following regulations:

Certificates of the various articles are first put into envelopes, sealed up, and mixed; and when ordered, are taken out without regard to choice, and sent by mail, thus giving all a fair chance. On receipt of the certificate, you will see what you are to have, and then it is at your option to send the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, or any set of Jewelry on our list for ONE DOLLAR.

Send 25 Cents for Certificate.

In all transactions by mail, we shall charge for forwarding the Certificates, paying postage and doing the business, 25 cents each, which must be enclosed when the Certificate is sent for. Five Certificates will be sent for $1, eleven for $2, thirty for $5, sixty-five for $10, and a hundred for $15.

AGENTS.—We want agents in every regiment and in every town and county in the country, and those acting as such will be allowed 10 cents on every Certificate ordered by them, provided their remittance amounts to one dollar. Agents will collect 25 cents for every Certificate, and remit 15 cents to us, either in cash or postage stamps.

ARRANDALE & CO.,

167 Broadway, N. Y.

Insurance.

LOSSES PAID IN 46 YEARS

OVER

$17,000,000.

ÆTNA INSURANCE CO. HARTFORD CONN.

Net Assets, Jan., 1865,

$3,677,362.71.

FIRE AND INLAND

NAVIGATION RISKS

AT CURRENT RATES.

Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns in the United States. Applications for Insurance will be promptly attended to.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents,

For Chicago and vicinity.

Catarrh Remedy.

CATARRH!

DR. R. GOODALE'S

CATARRH REMEDY.

AND MODE OF TREATMENT IS

THE ACME OF PERFECTION.

It penetrates the secret ambush of this terrible disease, and exterminates it, root and branch, forever. It alleviates more agony and silent suffering than tongue can tell.

[From the Troy (N. Y.) Daily Times.]

CATARRH.—The name of Dr. R. Goodale has become familiar throughout the country to the victims of Catarrh from his well-earned fame in curing this terrible disease. He is the first and only person who ever penetrated the secret ambush of this fearful malady. His remedy and mode of treatment is the only one ever known to cure.

Price $1 per bottle. Send a stamp for DR. R. GOODALE'S NEW PAMPHLET ON CATARRH, its Perfect Mode of Treatment and Rapid Cure.

Sold by SMITH & DWYER, opposite the Tremont, and by Druggists.

For the Gold Mines.

HO! FOR THE GOLD MINES OF IDAHO.

MONTANA AND IDAHO

Transportation Line!

The new, fast and light draught steamer DEER LODGE, Thomas W. Rea, Commander, Henry C. Bowman, Clerk, now being built at Pittsburg, Pa., expressly for the Saint Louis and Fort Benton trade, will leave Pittsburg for Fort Benton and intermediate points [illegible] and St. Louis on SATURDAY, March 4th, or as soon thereafter as the river is open to Omaha and Council Bluffs.

The new, fast and light draught steamer BENTON, Wm. Howard, Master, Lewis Hine, Clerk, will leave for Fort Benton and intermediate points, SATURDAY, March 18th.

The new, fast and light draught steamer YELLOW STONE, Jos. Hazewood, Commander, will leave as above, SATURDAY, March 25th.

The very fast and light draught steamer FANNY OGDEN, [illegible], Commander, [illegible] Clerk, will leave as above on SATURDAY, April 1st.

Steamer DEER LODGE will remain between Fort Union and Benton during the season, and all her business will be delivered at Fort Benton.

By this arrangement shippers have great advantage and an assurance that their goods will be delivered at its destination. We are also prepared to furnish land transportation from Fort Benton to [illegible] Gold Diggings, [illegible] Idaho to Helena City, Last Chance, Prickly Pear, Deer Lodge, Virginia City and Bannock City and Gallatin. For freight or passage apply to JOHN G. COPELIN, southeast corner Main and Olive streets; [illegible] or to JOHN J. ROE & CO., Central street, between Second and Third, or

J. G. WILSON.

No. 23 and 25 South Water st., corner of State street, Chicago.

Business Cards.

B. KIMBALL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 Locust street, St. Louis.

Advances made on consignments.

GALE & COBB, BROKERS,

for the purchase and sale of

Produce, Provisions, &c.

Orders promptly attended to. Office, No. 1 Hilliard Block, northwest corner Clark and South Water streets, Chicago, Ill. J. S. GALE, GEO. W. COBB.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., March 21, 1865.

[illegible]

JAMES A. BRADSHAW,
Captain and A. Q. M.

Helmbold's Extract.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

FOR

Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Disease of the Prostrate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys and Dropsical Swellings.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

FOR

Weaknesses arising from Excesses or Indiscretion.

The constitution once affected by Organic Weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which Helmbold's Extract Buchu invariably does. If no treatment be submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

In affections peculiar to females, is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularities, painfulness or suppression of customary evacuations, Ulceration or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudence, or in the Decline or Change of Life.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure; completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiba and Mercury, in curing these unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

USE HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

In all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from Broken-Down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is sure to affect his bodily health, mental powers, happiness, and that of his posterity. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

Physicians, Please Notice.

We make no secret of ingredients. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care and prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years' experience, in the city of Philadelphia, and now, prescribed by the most eminent Physicians, has been admitted to use in the United States army, and is also in very general use in State Hospitals and Public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

PRICE:

One Dollar per Bottle, or Six Bottles for Five Dollars.

Delivered to any address, accompanied by explicit directions.

Direct letters to

HELMBOLD'S

Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

—OR—

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

104 South Tenth Street,

Below Chestnut, Philadelphia.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1865.

THE CITY.

NORTHWESTERN SANITARY FAIR.—A meeting of the Executive Board of the Northwestern Sanitary Fair, will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the rooms of the Sanitary Commission. The attendance of members is particularly requested, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting. By order, [illegible] B. BRYAN, President.

THE RAILROAD TIME TABLE will hereafter be found on the third page.

BURGLARY.—On Wednesday night the house of James Dunavan, No. [illegible] Madison street, was entered by burglars and robbed of goods and money [illegible]. The thieves effected an entrance by [illegible].

[illegible]

FOR THE 39TH REGIMENT.—Capt. D. W. Whittle, of the 72d Illinois Infantry, will leave this city this evening to rejoin his regiment, now in the vicinity of Mobile. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE REFUGEES.—A special meeting of the Refugee Society will be held at their room, No. 108 South Clark street, this Friday afternoon, at three o'clock. [illegible] J. M. Leard, from Fort Smith, Ark. [illegible]

[illegible]

A WELL DESERVED TESTIMONIAL.—It is doubtless well known in business circles that J. M. Filson, Esq., despatcher of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, recently resigned that position to accept a similar one with the Chicago & Great Western Railway Company. His merits and success were seasonably recognized on Tuesday evening, when he was waited on at his residence by a few friends and made the recipient of a United States 7-30 bond for $500. [illegible] Mr. Filson, after which all sat down to a bountiful collation. The whole affair was most pleasing to all concerned.

DESERVED PROMOTION.—Major Edward Bonham [illegible] Illinois Infantry, has been commissioned Colonel of that regiment, filled up to its maximum number by the assignment of new companies. Colonel Bonham, who is only in his 24th year, entered the service in July, 1861, as a private, [illegible]

THE GERMAN SUBSCRIPTION PAPER.—The new and independent Journal dodge is a favorite move with the Copperheads. [illegible]

DEATH OF GEORGE STEEL, ESQ.

Action of the Board of Trade—Resolutions.

The death of George Steel, Esq., was made the subject of appropriate action yesterday by the Board of Trade, of which the deceased was an old and highly valued member.

Colonel Hough spoke briefly of the deceased, and pronounced a glowing eulogy on the man and his virtues. He offered the following:

WHEREAS, Providence, in its wise purpose, has removed from our midst by death, George Steel, Esq., one of the fathers of this Board, and

WHEREAS, By the death of Mr. Steel this Board has lost one of its ancient landmarks and one of its most respected and influential members; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Board, while they bow with submission to the decrees of Providence, tender to the friends and relatives of the deceased their heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.

Resolved, That we, as a Board, feel that we have lost by the death of George Steel, Esq., one of its brightest ornaments, and whose commercial integrity and honor is worthy of emulation by all.

Resolved, That the members of this Board will attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 116 Michigan avenue, to-morrow (Friday) at 3 o'clock, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and entered upon the records of this Board.

W. D. Houghteling, Esq., in seconding the resolutions, spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Board of Trade:

[illegible]

Mr. Steel was one of the originators of this Board of Trade, and was also one of its first Presidents. He discharged the duties of the office creditably to himself, and in a manner greatly conducive to the best interest of this Board. [illegible]

The resolutions were then adopted unanimously, and the meeting adjourned in respect to the memory of the deceased.

RECRUITING.—At noon, yesterday, only eleven men were enlisted, but after dinner the market opened lively, and at the close of business fifty-four men were secured. [illegible]

[illegible]

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY—LETTER FROM GOVERNOR OGLESBY.—The following letter has been received by W. J. Onahan, Esq., from his Excellency Governor and General Oglesby, in reply to an invitation extended to him to be present at the late banquet given in honor of the anniversary of Erin's patron saint:

SPRINGFIELD, March 22nd, 1865.

"Your polite letter of invitation to participate in the banquet at the Tremont House on the 16th inst., to commemorate the festivity of St. Patrick, I regret to inform you, did not reach me in time to accept the compliment, as I was absent from Springfield at the time. [illegible]

Very respectfully yours,

R. J. OGLESBY,
Governor of Illinois.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DENTAL SOCIETY.—A special meeting of this Society was held on Tuesday evening at the Dental Depot of S. S. White. [illegible]

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—All members of the Young Men's Association who are in arrears for dues are reminded that unless the same are paid twenty-four hours previous to the election they will lose their voting privileges. [illegible]

SANITARY COMMISSION.—[illegible]

DISCHARGED.—[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

OUR MANNERING.—This celebrated dramatization of one of the best productions of Sir Walter Scott, was put on the boards of the Museum for the first time last evening, in full—the musical portions usually omitted being supplied. [illegible]

ORGAN CONCERT.—Adolph Baumbach, our well known composer and organist, will give an organ and vocal concert on Tuesday evening next, March 28th, in St. Paul's Church. [illegible]

MISS DE PELGRON.—[illegible]

MAGIC.—[illegible] Professor Simons gave a select entertainment yesterday to a few invited guests in his room at the Sherman, just to show what he could do. [illegible] They give a matinee on Saturday.

Correction.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In your notice of the death of George Steel in this morning's issue, you state that he was elected President of the St. Andrew's Society, but did not act.

Mr. Steel was elected President of the St. Andrew's Society and acted as such during his term of office. Moreover, he was the first on the list of members when the Society was organized. Be pleased to make this correction.

DAVID WYLIE, Secretary.

[We are requested to say that the members of the St. Andrew's Society will assemble at 2 o'clock at the residence of the deceased, No. 116 Michigan avenue, to attend the funeral to-day.]

PRESENTATION.—Alderman J. J. O'Sullivan, and R. Scott, Secretary of the Board of Police, [illegible] elegant gold watch, valued at about $400, was presented to Mr. O'Sullivan, with appropriate remarks, and a package of greenbacks nearly equal in value was presented to Mr. Scott. After the presentation and responses, the party adjourned to the Revere House, where the recipients gave a banquet to their friends; oysters, good wine, toasts and speeches were the order of the evening.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Popular.—Of Dr. Tibbett's Physiological Hair Regenerator, 6,480 bottles were sold in *thirteen days* in the city of Boston. See advertisement on second page.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer—Renews the hair, restores gray hair to its natural color, prevents it from falling off, makes the hair soft and glossy, does not stain the skin, and is the best hair preparation in the world. Thirty thousand bottles were sold in Boston in less than ninety days. For sale by all druggists, and by H. Scovil, 76 Randolph street, wholesale agent for the Northwest.

Go to the Best.—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College to get a thorough, practical business education, or to become a good Telegraph Operator. Address (enclosing stamp) for circulars, BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Webster, now permanently located at 164 South Clark street, treats all private diseases and afflictions of a sexual nature in both sexes. Dr. W. has ten separate rooms, where any one may call and receive his opinion free of charge. P. O. Box 2,254. All letters containing stamp answered.

Burnell's Arnica Liniment, an infallible cure for burns, scalds, sprains, rheumatism, gun shot wounds, pains in the limbs and back, chilblains, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn or scald the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. For sale by all druggists.

Markets by Telegraph.

OUR MIDNIGHT MARKET REPORT.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Thursday, March 23—Midnight.

Railway speculation opened steady at the Stock Exchange on Erie. [illegible]

LATEST.

NEW YORK, March 23.

EVENING STOCK BOARD.—Gold, 151½. [illegible]

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 23.

TOBACCO—Sales: [illegible]

FLOUR—Dull and drooping. [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat lower; [illegible]

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Thursday, March 23.

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, March 23.

GRAIN—[illegible]

The New York Market.

NEW YORK, Thursday, March 23.

COTTON—Dull, heavy, [illegible]

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Thursday, March 23.

[illegible]

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Thursday, March 23.—Gold 150⅞.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

FROM CINCINNATI.

The Chicago Conspiracy Trials—Yesterday's Proceedings.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Thursday, March 23.

The Commission met pursuant to adjournment.

Gen. A. Banning Norton, a witness for the defense, testified as follows:

Examined by Robert Hervey, Esq.—At the time of the secession of the State I resided in Travis county, Texas. I am at present sojourning at Mt. Vernon, Ohio. My family at last accounts were in Jasper county, Texas. I had to leave Texas because it was too hot for a Union man. [illegible]

[illegible]

The Judge Advocate objecting, the Commission retired and overruled the objection.

The witness continued: He was one of the best penmen I have ever known, and all the business of the land office he dispatched with readiness and correctness. He was one of the most ready penmen I ever knew.

John T. Shanks then appeared in court. "That is John Shanks," the same man I knew in Texas.

[illegible]

Thos. Lonergan, a witness for the defense, testified as follows: I reside in Chicago, and have been in the fruit trade for the last two years. [illegible]

[illegible]

During the Chicago Convention, Mrs. Morris requested me to secure a quiet and private boarding house for some of her friends. [illegible]

[illegible]

The Counsel for the accused here made application to the Commission for subpœnas for additional witnesses.

[illegible]

The Atlantic and Great Western.

CLEVELAND, March 23, 1865.

J. J. Simmons, General Western Agent, Chicago: The trains on the Atlantic & Great Western and Erie roads will commence running regularly to-day. Inform all interested.

J. F. MUMFORD,
Div. Supt. A. & G. W. R. R.

MEADVILLE, Pa., Thursday, March 23.—The Atlantic & Great Western Railway will resume the running of their express trains on Thursday, the 23d instant. The Erie Road having recovered from the effects of the late freshet, passengers by this route will suffer no detention.

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

On Wednesday, March 22d, GEORGE STEEL, Esq. [illegible]

Amusements.

THE LATEST SENSATION!

SIMMONS, THE ESCAMOTEUR, IN HIS ASTOUNDING FEATS ON PARINI'S BACK, UPON THE HIGH ROPE, TO-NIGHT, AT SMITH & NIXON'S HALL.

[illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. [illegible]

FRIDAY, March 24th, Benefit of MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL, And last night but one of FANCHON.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, Grand Matinee. Admittance 25 cts. Miss Mitchell as KATY O'SHIEL.

Saturday Night—FANCHON and THE PEARL OF SAVOY.

MORRIS & WILSON'S MINSTRELS, SMITH & NIXON'S HALL. [illegible] MR. FRED. WILSON. [illegible]

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM. COL. J. H. WOOD........Manager. A. D. BRADLEY........Director of Amusements.

Thursday evening, March 23d, the great Scotch musical drama of GUY MANNERING, OR, THE GYPSEY'S PROPHECY. With all its Original Music and a great cast. Several novelties in preparation.

METROPOLITAN HALL. ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS, Eight Nights, commencing WEDNESDAY, March 22d, '65. Admission, 50 cents. Matinee Saturday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock. Tickets may be procured at H. M. HIGGINS' Music Store.

VARIETIES THEATRE. Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn street. G. M. CHADWICK........Proprietor and Manager. G. H. BARTON........Acting and Stage Manager. Re-appearance of CLARA BUTLER, MISS VICTORIA HOWARD, THE ARABIAN BROTHERS, and the entire Company will appear nightly. Monday evening, March 20th, DICK SANDS. [illegible]

GRAND MASQUERADE.—To comply with the wishes of many of our friends, we hereby announce that the CHICAGO TURN-GEMEINDE Will give another Grand Masquerade Ball, on MONDAY, March 28, 1865, at their new Hall, on North Clark street. [illegible] Tickets admitting Gentleman and Lady, $3.00. EVERY ADDITIONAL LADY, $1.00 EXTRA. Tickets to be had at the Hall. [illegible] THE COMMITTEE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Washington street, bet. Clark and Dearborn. TO RENT. Apply at the office between 11 and 12 a. m. G. C. WRIGHT, Agent. The Company re-open on Saturday, March 25.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON. FINE BLOODED HORSE AT AUCTION. [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 44 & 46 Dearborn-st. [illegible]

FINE BLACK MARE. [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn-st.

500 TONS PITTSBURGH COAL AT AUCTION. [illegible]

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING AT AUCTION. [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE. Household Furniture, Crockery, Glass Ware, Carpets, Looking Glasses, Silver Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, &c., AT AUCTION. [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

10,000 LBS. IRON, MACHINERY, GARDEN PUMPS, &c., AT AUCTION. [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING, &C., AT AUCTION. [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

WAREHOUSE SALE.—Unclaimed Freight of the Western Transportation Company, AT AUCTION. [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & Co., Auct'rs.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE. JOHN DAVLIN. [illegible]

LABORERS AND CARPENTERS WANTED. [illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—On the North Side, [illegible]

TO RENT—Suit of large rooms in McCormick's Block. [illegible]

TO RENT—That large three story Brick House, with basement, No. 333 State st. Inquire of LINCOLN CLARK, [illegible]

TO RENT—For Millinery business, part of a store. [illegible]

TO RENT—A first class Store in a desirable locality. Fixtures for sale. [illegible]

TO RENT—Office No 2 Uhlich's Block, corner North Clark and North Water sts. [illegible]

TO RENT—House of 8 rooms [illegible]

TO RENT—A Farm of 60 acres, [illegible]

TO RENT—A lot on the South Branch [illegible]

TO RENT—I want to rent, on the 1st of May, or immediately, a small tenement, [illegible]

TO RENT—Two lofts and basement at 164 Lake street. [illegible]

TO RENT—From May 1st, store-room, first floor of No. 18 South Water street, [illegible]

TO RENT—Dwelling Houses [illegible]

TO RENT—Store No. 278 South Water street, from first of May next. [illegible]

TO RENT—Store No. 233 Lake street—three floors and basement—from May 1. Inquire of S. A. DRUMMOND, [illegible]

TO RENT—A large assortment of new and second-hand pianos for sale and to rent. W. W. KIMBALL, 142 Lake st.

TO RENT—From May 1st next a first class brick and marble three story house, with all modern improvements, [illegible]

TO RENT—Dock property to lease. By JOHN MATTOCKS, Jr., No. 14 Telegraph Building.

TO RENT—A first-class store on South Water street, No. 36. [illegible]

TO RENT—From May 1, for four years, second, third and fourth floors of 64 Lake street, corner State. [illegible]

TO RENT—The second and third floors 136 Kinzie street. Apply to A. S. KING.

TO RENT—Store No. 71 Dearborn street. [illegible]

TO RENT—A [illegible]

TO RENT—With Steam Power, Third and Fourth floors, [illegible] WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., 233 Lake street.

Boarding.

BOARDING—In a pleasant location, one block from the street cars, [illegible] Apply at once at 238 West Lake street.

BOARDING—A suite of unfurnished rooms and board may be obtained at No. 12 North Green street, between Lake and Randolph.

BOARDING—Board wanted by two gentlemen on Wabash avenue, [illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted a suite of furnished rooms, or two square rooms, for three persons. Address "W," Tribune Office, for one week.

BOARDING—I want a comfortable unfurnished room by, or before the first of April, [illegible]

BOARDING—A gentleman and [illegible]

BOARDING—A good room on second floor, furnished or unfurnished, [illegible]

BOARDING—Any lady desirous of securing home-attention, [illegible]

Found.

FOUND—A Lady's Pocket Book, containing a sum of money, on West Madison street. [illegible]

FOUND—Saturday, March 4th, a Pocket Book, which the owner can have by describing property and paying for advertisement. [illegible]

Personal.

PERSONAL—Everybody afflicted with diseases of the skin, such as Itch, Tetter, Ringworm, &c., to use Dr. Blank's Eruptive Ointment. [illegible] 76 Randolph street, wholesale and retail agent.

Red Jacket Bitters.



These Bitters are prepared in pure Bourbon Whisky, from a combination of over twenty different kinds of roots, barks and herbs, [illegible]

They strengthen and invigorate the system.
They are unequaled for general debility.
They are a sure cure for dyspepsia.
They give a good and healthy appetite.
They assist digestion.
They are the best stimulant in existence.
They are a preventive of Fever and Ague.
They relieve constipation.
They cure nervous headache.
They are perfectly pure and palatable.

[illegible]

BENNETT PIETERS & CO.
21 River Street, Chicago.

General Notices.

DRS. R. & J. HUNTER, PHYSICIANS FOR Diseases of the Chest. [illegible]

MARSH'S UPRIGHT Caloric Grain Dryers. [illegible] SYLVESTER MARSH.

BACH & SALTONSTALL, STOCK BROKERS, [illegible]

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—A one story Cottage [illegible]

FOR SALE—Park avenue, corner [illegible]

FOR SALE—House on Monroe st, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Six Cottages and Lots, West of Union Park. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A two story and basement Brick House, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A good store, dwelling house, barns, [illegible] Apply to JOHN PHILLIPS, 168 South Clark street.

FOR SALE—A beautiful Suburban Residence [illegible]

FOR SALE—Several valuable Cottages and Dwelling Houses [illegible]

FOR SALE—A good two-story Frame House, [illegible]

FOR SALE—House and Lot No. 346 Michigan avenue. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two-story Frame House and Lot on Third avenue, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Desirable residences [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap, a new frame House [illegible] THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange in part for good Chicago Real Estate, fine residence property in Waukegan, [illegible]

FOR SALE—I will sell my dwelling house and two lots in Evanston. [illegible] WM. WHEELER.

FOR SALE—Four two story Houses with lots, on Harrison street near Clinton [illegible]

FOR SALE—Valuable Property. The property known as Dole's Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. [illegible] Inquire of RUMSEY BRO. & CO.

FOR SALE—West Division Lots. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Houses and Lots [illegible]

FOR SALE—House and Lot, 700 [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] of Farm Land, [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A stock of goods for [illegible]

FOR SALE—Coal and Wood [illegible]

FOR SALE—Saloon, fixtures and lease, in a splendid location. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Flouring Mill, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Meat Market, well established, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first-class Piano, nearly new. [illegible]

FOR SALE—One Tubular Boiler, [illegible]

FOR SALE—One of the finest Stallions in the western country, [illegible] PETER SHIMP, [illegible]

FOR SALE—An improved Farm of [illegible] acres, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A good new Milch Cow. Apply at corner Michigan [illegible]

FOR SALE—A family horse; [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Flour and Feed Store. [illegible]

FOR SALE—The Stock and Fixtures of a Grocery Store, in a good location, and doing a good business. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A 7 1-4 Octave Piano, round corners, carved legs, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Rare chance to invest in a good paying business. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two Portable Engines, twelve to fifteen horse power each, [illegible] WORKS 189 and 191 Washington street.

FOR SALE—One American [illegible]

FOR SALE—A good Saloon, on the South Side, [illegible]

FOR SALE—One horse, harness and buggy [illegible]

FOR SALE—Second-hand Safe [illegible]

FOR SALE—The Flouring [illegible]

FOR SALE—The Store Fixtures [illegible]

FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures of Meat Market, 221 East Madison street, [illegible]

FOR SALE—One thirteen by thirty [illegible] Steam Engine [illegible]

FOR SALE—Very low, a first-class Distillery, [illegible]

FOR SALE—An old-established [illegible]

FOR SALE—Vessel for sale—The schooner [illegible]

FOR SALE—Drug Store for sale [illegible]

FOR SALE—A limited number of shares [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap, a steam flouring and custom mill, known as the Rock Mills, [illegible]

FOR SALE—The Flouring Mill, [illegible] Inquire of EDWARD HAMES.

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—An Eastern Lady, [illegible] Address "A. G." Post Office.

WANTED—Situations—By two good girls, one to cook and one to do chamber work. [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By a respectable girl in a private family, [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—As Cutter in a first class merchant tailoring store. [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—As Bookkeeper or Assistant, in some good house in the city. [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—As Porter in a wholesale store, [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By a returned soldier, who has served three years in the army. [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—A Protestant girl wants a situation in a private family to cook. [illegible] 194 Third avenue.

WANTED—Situation—By a young man to take care of horses and make himself useful about the house, or in a store. [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By an American girl, to do housework. [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By a young married man, where he can make himself generally useful. [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—In the city or country, for a good Protestant girl, to do chamber or dining-room work. [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—As housekeeper, by a German lady [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—As [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—As Book-keeper [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By a young married man, as salesman in a grocery or dry goods store. [illegible]

WANTED—A situation as wet nurse by a respectable healthy young woman. [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—As Copyist, Clerk, or any other honorable employment, by a young lady, speaking and writing English and German well. Inquire at the Grocery Store, 230 Cottage Grove avenue.

WANTED—Situation—By a middle-aged man, in some respectable business. [illegible] Address "REFERENCE," Post Office.

WANTED—Situation—As book-keeper, by a young man. [illegible] Address "J," P. O. Box 720.

WANTED—Situation—By a young man a situation as salesman, book-keeper, or traveling agent. [illegible] Address J. S. HAMILTON, Tribune office, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Situation—As Cutter in a first-class Custom Clothing House. [illegible]

Wanted—Substitutes.

WANTED—1,000 Volunteers to serve one year. Cook County pays the largest bounty. [illegible] Apply to MARSHALL & GIBBS, 134 South Clark street, Room No. 6, up stairs.

WANTED—Men for the Army and Navy, to whom the highest bounties will be paid. [illegible] BECK, McCURDY & CO., [illegible]

WANTED—Navy! Navy! [illegible] McCURDY & CO., Metropolitan Block, corner of Randolph and LaSalle streets, Chicago.

WANTED—[illegible] men to do [illegible]

WANTED—"Principals" for [illegible]

WANTED—$550 [illegible]

WANTED—For the Government [illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—The best thing yet. The Proclamation, engraved on steel. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—To sell a new Imperial Steel Plate Engraving of Sherman [illegible] 117 South Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—20 good men as Agents to sell our Great Engraving, [illegible] E. RANDALL & CO., [illegible] Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—Male and female, to sell the new Patent STAMP BOX. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$10 per day. Male or female, having a few hours daily to spare, can clear $10 per week at home, in a light honorable business, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$2,400 a year—Who can make $200 a month selling the great labor saver, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—New enterprise. $12 to $20 a day. Agents wanted, male and female, to sell Wilson's improved $20 Family Sewing Machine. [illegible] Block, Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—A [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$150 per month to sell the GENUINE IMPROVED NEW ENGLAND FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—20 good men as Agents to sell our Great Engraving, [illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—At a bargain. One of the very best Farms in Illinois. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A rare chance to purchase a splendid Farm. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Farm of 200 [illegible]

FOR SALE—Farm for sale on [illegible]

FOR SALE—Special sale of 2000 [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—A Partner. A man with a capital of [illegible]

WANTED—Board by a gentleman and his wife [illegible] Box 4730, Chicago.

WANTED—A large house for a good and permanent tenant. [illegible]

WANTED—To rent a good [illegible]

WANTED—To rent about the first of April, a cottage house [illegible]

WANTED—Two gentlemen occupy a pleasant front room [illegible]

WANTED—Girls for general housework, [illegible]

WANTED—To purchase a large house, [illegible]

WANTED—A second hand iron safe. [illegible]

WANTED—To purchase a second-hand Lillie's Combination Lock Safe. [illegible]

WANTED—A good cook, also a chambermaid, [illegible]

WANTED—At 714 Wabash avenue, two Colored Girls, [illegible]

WANTED—To purchase a house and lot, [illegible]

WANTED—A young man [illegible]

WANTED—A [illegible]

WANTED—A partner to take half interest in a permanent business. [illegible]

WANTED—I wish to correspond with some capitalist [illegible] 411 West Madison street.

WANTED—To sell the interest of a light and profitable business in Chicago, [illegible] P. O. Box 733.

WANTED—One book keeper, one assistant book keeper, two porters, [illegible]

WANTED—Room and board by a private family, by a woman that has a Grover & Baker machine. [illegible]

WANTED—Any party having a few thousand dollars to invest [illegible]

WANTED—A good competent girl to do general housework, [illegible]

WANTED—Tailors at Grange Rooms, 130 South Clark street, [illegible]

WANTED—A man who understands taking care of horses and to make himself useful about a house. [illegible]

WANTED—Man and wife, [illegible]

WANTED—Laborers for [illegible]

WANTED—To hire an experienced [illegible] F. H. BALFIELD & CO., [illegible]

WANTED—A German [illegible]

WANTED—Houses, Lots, [illegible]

WANTED—A Salesman. One who has had experience in [illegible]

WANTED—A young man, [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—Two or three rooms [illegible]

WANTED—To Millers—A situation in the [illegible]

WANTED—To purchase a house and lot on the West Side, [illegible]

WANTED—To purchase a [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—Ladies to [illegible]

WANTED—An American [illegible]

WANTED—A clerk, to act as salesman. [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—To rent a [illegible]

WANTED—To rent a store [illegible]

WANTED—(Knitting Machine) [illegible]

WANTED—Married Ladies [illegible]

WANTED—Correspondence [illegible]

Lost.

LOST—The gentleman [illegible]

LOST—A [illegible]

LOST—$10 Reward. [illegible]